FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 NOVEMBER 1986

DRA

Babrak Karmal's letter of resignation from his party and state posts was accepted by the DRA Revolutionary Council, Kabul radio announced. In remarks praising Karmal's service to the nation, PDPA Secretary General Najibullah noted that years of heavy responsibility "took their toll" on Karmal's health, the radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes carried out "devastating" air strikes on military and industrial targets in Bakhtaran, Shahabad, Dehloran, and Ahvaz, according to communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Following a warning of retaliation for the bombardment of Ahvaz where more than 200 civilians were killed or wounded, Iranian jets attacked military and economic centers in Diyala, 'Ali al-Gharbi and 'Ali al-Sharqi, IRNA reported, adding that Iranian artillery shelled various objectives in Al-Basrah Province.

On the domestic front in Iraq, an *Al-Thawrah* article carried by Voice of the Masses radio praised President Saddam Husayn as the "mastermind" in facing the challenge of waging a "complex military and cultural war" against Iran while continuing economic development. The military author emphasized that with Saddam's "continuous" support the armed forces have marshalled their resources to counter aggression and win the "inevitable" victory.

Libya

The UN General Assembly resolution condemning the U.S. bombing of Libya is an "overwhelming success" for the Jamahiriyah, the JANA international affairs editor declared in a commentary reported by the agency. Praising the demonstration of "Arab-African unanimity," the commentary asserted that this "victory" will lead to the end of U.S. "control" over the UN.

Lebanon

Israeli Attack — An IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that air force helicopters destroyed a "terrorist boat" in the Port of Sidon. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir commented that the port itself was not the target of the military operation, Jerusalem radio reported.

Bombings — Three UNIFIL soldiers from Fiji were among the eight people killed when a car bomb exploded at a UN roadblock in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. The "Poverty Brigade" claimed responsibility for an explosion which damaged a commercial bank in West Beirut, according to AFP.

Camps War — Iran's ambassador in Damascus stressed to Amal leader Nabih Birri that "any peripheral dispute" only weakens the Islamic cause, Beirut radio reported citing a statement from the Iranian Embassy. Meanwhile, clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen continued in the Sidon and Burj al-Barajinah areas, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

PLO

Yasir 'Arafat, who is on an "official visit" to Iraq, received a message regarding strengthening bilateral relations conveyed by the Soviet ambassador, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio reported.

Syrian-Turkish Relations

At Turkey's request, a Syrian Embassy official, who is among the nine persons indicted for the July murder of a Jordanian diplomat in Ankara, was recalled to Damascus, according to a "well-informed source" cited by AFP. The source noted that Ankara wanted to avoid a "diplomatic incident."

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Iran Arms Trade Shows 'Crisis' in U.S. System

JN202131 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1759 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: U.S. President Reagan was in a pitiful position during his recent news conference. The President of the White House's slogan was and still is: Lie, lie, and lie again until others believe you. He seems to have revealed his last card, which caused a scandal similar to Watergate that the U.S. press calls Irangate. Although lies, deception, and the collapse of all moral and political values are inherent characteristics of the spiteful U.S. imperialist system, the exposure of the scandal of the U.S. arms deals with Iran is a record low in the U.S. downfall. The United States has long tried to beautify its ugly face before the world under the slogans of freedom, democracy, false civilization, and the combatting of terrorism and terrorists.

Indeed, the militant and oppressed peoples know of an enormous number of similar U.S. scandals. All crimes committed against the nationalist forces in the world have clear U.S. fingerprints. Can we forget the mining of Nicaragua's coasts and before that of the Haiphong coast in North Vietnam? Can we forget the invasion of Grenada, the support for the Chilean regime and the racist regime in South Africa, and the use of the U.S. veto against internationally approved sanctions against this racist regime? Can we forget the air belligerency of hijacking the Egyptian plane and other systematic terror actions, as well as the complete adoption of the ugliest crime of the age against the Palestinian people represented by U.S. absolute support for the Zionist entity, apart from Washington's dirty role in the Lebanese arena and its conspiracy against Lebanon's unity and Arabism?

Huge volumes will not suffice to record the ugly U.S. crimes. Although most of these crimes were committed in public, the hidden crimes are uglier. Simultaneously, this reflects the gravity of the crisis in the U.S. imperialist system and the U.S. citizen's mistrust of his government.

The results of the U.S. public opinion poll, conducted 2 hours after President Reagan's address to the American people — a speech in which he contradicted himself tens of times — are a clear indication of this. Eighty-two percent expressed mistrust of the president's talk and his justifications of the U.S. arms deal with Iran.

Once again we say we were not surprised by the U.S. White House's new scandal. This is because any ordinary citizen knows very well that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war serves only Uncle Sam's arms dealers. The Israelis earnestly want the Iraq-Iran war to continue. This was explicitly and clearly announced by the Zionist enemy leaders when Rabin said what Israel fears most is the end of the Iraq-Iran war, which would enable the Iraqi army to place huge military units on the border of occupied Palestine 2 hours after the decision to mobilize.

While the U.S. arms deals with Iran are directed against the Iraqi people, they are similarly aimed at disrupting joint Arab efforts, weakening the Arab front in favor of the Zionist enemy, and peddling U.S. plots in the Arab region. The U.S. arms deals with Iran will remain a mark of disgrace on the forehead of America and will remain a distinguishing mark of the U.S. lies, hypocrisy, deception, and empty claims about fighting terrorism.

Habash, Al-Wazir Depart for USSR To Resume Talks

JN210713 Paris Radio Monte Calro in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] PFLP Secretary General George Habash and Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, left for Moscow yesterday to resume the talks they held in Prague over the past 2 days. The talks follow a 3-year estrangement between the two sides and aim to restore Palestinian unity as a prelude to calling for a PNC session. Abu Jihad described his talks with Habash in Prague as fruitful. In a statement in Tunis, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] expressed satisfaction with the restoration of dialogue between the PFLP and Fatah, regarding this as a positive step on the road to unifying the Palestinian factions.

It is worth mentioning that the USSR and Algeria played a big role and exerted concerted efforts to bring the Palestinian factions closer together and effect a Palestinian reconciliation. A Palestinian source in Tunis said the next step after the Habash-Al-Wazir talks will be the holding of an expanded meeting in the Algerian capital late this month or early next month with the various Palestinian factions in attendance as a prelude to holding the PNC session at a later date.

'Arafat Receives Soviet Envoy, Message

JN201928 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1815 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Last night, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at his place of residence [in Baghdad] the Soviet ambassador accredited to fraternal Iraq. The Soviet ambassador conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar a message from the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Palestine question, events in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, and bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them. Abu 'Ammar arrived in Baghdad yesterday on an official visit lasting several days.

KUWAIT

UN Delegate Reaffirms Solidarity With Libya

LD201154 Kuwait KUNA in English 0837 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] United Nations, Nov 20 (KUNA) — Kuwait reaffirmed its solidarity with Libya's struggle to defend its territories, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"The collective Arab commitment is necessary under these current conditions in order to ward the foreign perils and conflicts off our region and to maintain the independence of our countries and peoples," Kuwait's permanent representative Muhammad Abu al-Hasan said yesterday.

Abu al-Hasan made his comments in the General Assembly, which is discussing the declaration of African heads of state and government on the aerial and naval attack against Libya by the current U.S. Administration, last April 16.

Abu al-Hasan said while the Charter recognises the right of each nation to self-defence, "it had certainly not meant to give this sacred right a free hand."

"In Kuwait, we believe force is a liability, and as such must be used wisely and responsibly pursuant to the lofty principles and purposes outlined in the Charter," Abu al-Hasan said.

"Force never earns rights, however extensive it may be. If misused, it remains forever a brute force," he said.

The General Assembly, which began debating this issue earlier in the day, has before it a multi-power draft resolution which would condemn the American attack and demand compensation for damages. A vote on the draft was scheduled for Thursday.

Libya, he said, deserves international support since the American attacks were "symptomatic of the full international acknowledgment of the truth of the matter, and a candid indication of the international majority's rejection.

"The world community found in these events an example through which they can manifestly reject the arbitrary charges of terrorism and the holding of some countries responsible for individuals' irresponsible actions," he said.

Abu al-Hasan also reiterated that his country had rejected the legal argument the United States had offered to justify its raid, saying such attempts to overturn the logic of international law represented a "dangerous threat" to these laws.

Stressing Kuwait's opposition to all sorts of terrorism, Abu al-Hasan pledged his country's support for every measure that restrains terrorism.

"But we must be very clear so as not to confuse this matter with the right of any people, living under the yoke of occupation and stripped of their basic rights, to freedom and sovereignty and to dismantle the occupation of their country," Abu al-Hasan said.

"It is the experience of sacred struggle which was endorsed by all international laws and which are being undergone by the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa," Abu al-Hasan said. [passage omitted]

QATAR

Paper Call For 'Unified Arab Move' Against U.S.

JN201115 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Nov (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *Al-Rayah* has called for a unified Arab move to foil any attempt by the United States or any other big power to escalate the war between Iraq and Iran. It also called for the intensification of the Arab good offices to stop this war. This came in the paper's editorial today, which comments on the recent U.S. arms supply to Iran. The paper says this matter revealed the extent of impotence suffered by President Reagan's administration, its inability to run the U.S. foreign policy, and the contradiction that characterizes this policy.

Al-Rayah adds that the U.S. arms deal with Iran deprived the United States of its credibility in the Arab region and in Europe. The deal also nulified the allegation about U.S. neutrality toward the Iraq-Iran war. The paper affirms that this deal will only lead to further escalation of war and loss of innocent Muslims and will not end the kidnappings of Americans anywhere. The paper says so far this deal has had no clear objective apart from supporting the expansionist Zionist force, because Israel is the only beneficiary from the continued escalation of tension.

PDRY

Court Sets Date for 13 Jan 'Incidents' Hearing

EA202137 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The case of those accused of involvement in the 13 January 1986 incidents has been submitted by the Office of Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of the Republic.

The date for convening the preliminary session has been fixed for Saturday, 22 November 1986, for the initial examination of the case and hearing the requests of the defense, in accordance with the rules of criminal procedure in force in the PDRY. This came in an exclusive statement to the newspaper *14 Uktubar* by Brother Dr Mustafa ('Abd al-Khaliq), president of the Supreme Court of the Republic.

He added: The court will make a decision concerning the opening of the trial proceedings and their continuation after hearing the requests of the parties and after examining evidence and statements by them.

He also explained that more than 100 of them will be put on trial, pointing out that a large group of lawyers will plead in defense of the accused, in accordance with the laws that are in force guaranteeing extensive rights of the accused.

It is noteworthy that the files of the case contain a large number of documents and statements presented to the court.

YSP Official Meets With DFLP Delegation

EA210959 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met at noon today in his office with the delegation from the DFLP currently visiting Democratic Yemen at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. The delegation is headed by DFLP Assistant Secretary General Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh.

The two sides discussed the current Arab and Palestinian situation and the dangers resulting from the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary onslaught, which aims to attack and liquidate the Arab national liberation movement and to achieve complete control over the resources of our Arab people. The two sides also discussed the efforts being made to restore the unity of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian peopole. Relations between the YSP and the DFLP and ways of developing and strengthening them were also discussed.

During the meeting, Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad stressed that the YSP would continue to provide the necessary support for the Palestinian cause out of its firm and principled solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their legitimate national rights, including their right to return to their homeland; to achieve self-determination; and to build an independent state on their national soil. The comrade assistant secretary general also stressed that our party supports the Prague meeting between Palestinian factions and regards it as an important step on the road to unity and a significant factor in the continuation ofdemocratic dialogue between various groups of the Palestinian revolution on ways of achieving comprehensive national unity within the framework of the PLO.

For his part, Comrade Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh expressed his deep appreciation for the successes achieved by our progressive regime at all levels under the leadership of our vanguard, experienced party, the YSP. He praised the efforts being made by Democratic Yemen to create a suitable climate for the continuation of national dialogues between groups of the Palestinian revolution on ways of restoring PLO unity.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Tariq Abu Ziyad, DFLP representative in Aden.

Sudan's Al-Mahdi To Visit 'In the Near Future'

NC201706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, a member of the Sudanese State Council who is currently on a visit to Cairo, has asserted that his meeting with President Mubarak was fruitful, successful, and marked by frankness. At a news conference in the Al-Jazirah Sheraton Hotel this afternoon, 'Abdallah Yasin said President Mubarak has given directives that seek to resolve all the problems facing Sudanese students; to exempt them from university fees, even those who have failed; and to treat them as Egyptian students.

'Abdallah Yasir expressed his appreciation for the positive attitude shown by President Mubarak during their meeting, as well as for the president's understanding of the current situation in Sudan. 'Abdallah Yasin came to Cairo at the invitation of Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minisiter for agriculture and food security. He described his visit as successful. He added that his talks with Egyptian officials had dealt with ways to promote bilteral relations in various fields. [passage omitted]

'Abdallah Yasin said Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Egypt in the near future. The Sudanese minister affirmed that there are no Egyptian troops in southern Sudan. His talks in Cairo did not touch on the possibility of supplying any weapons to the Sudanese Army, he added. [passage omitted]

'Abdallah Yasin noted that his meetings with Egyptian officials were held to discuss the most suitable ways to strengthen relations between the two countries and not merely between their parties. In this way it is hoped that the joint aspirations of the people of the Nile Vally will be realized.

Touching on Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation, 'Abdallah Yasin said that a joint committee will meet in Khartoum to sign a trade agreement during the Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade's visit to Sudan in early December. He also noted that a joint committee will discuss the future of integration. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Receives Sudanese Interior Minister

NC200953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Sudanese Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayni this morning. The meeting was also attended by Egyptian Interior Minister Zaki Badr. The Sudanese interior minister arrived in Cairo yesterday for a visit that will last several days.

USSR State Bank Official To Visit for Debt Talks

NC201225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has stated that a Soviet delegation, led by Viktor Vladimirovich Dementsev, chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank, will arrive in Cairo in 2 weeks to discuss a number of economic issues, including the 500 million pounds sterling that represents Egypt's share of its surplus from trade exports to the USSR, as well as the issue of Egyptian debts to Moscow.

In statements to the Egyptian *Al-Musawwar* magazine in its Friday edition, the Soviet ambassador said he hoped these talks would be successful and have a positive influence on trade exchange between the two countries. The Soviet ambassador emphasized that political leaders in both Moscow and Cairo have shown enough wisdom and shrewdness to give momentum to bilateral relations. He predicted that deficiencies in these relations will be eliminated and that all problems and outstanding matters, including the debts issue, will be settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, Zhuravlev stressed his country's support for the idea of an international peace conference in the region, adding that this idea is meeting with increasing understanding worldwide. He expressed the belief that the conference's preparatory committee represents a vital and essential step toward ensuring the success of the conference. He recommended hastening the formation of this committee within the framework of the UN General Assembly and including all parties concerned as members.

Concluding, Zhuravlev accused Israel of obstructing this conference, pointing out that Israel's setting conditions on the Soviet Union's participation is an attempt to impede it. He emphasized that the reasons behind the severing of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv still exist, noting that the restoration of these relations will be possible only after normalization of the situation in the Middle East.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Editorial on U.S. Arms to Iran

JN201522 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 18 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Ayatollah and the Satan"]

[Text] The Iraq-Iran war is seriously exacerbating and expanding from the front to the cities and to economic sites in both countries. With the insistence of the religious leadership ruling Iran on continuing the war, new dimensions are revealed, hidden secrets are being exposed, and the world has suddenly realized that the Iranian war machine has received a mountain of American weapons since 1982. It has done so either directly or through third parties, especially Israel, who are not interested in ending the fighting.

Thus, the entire world has seen the real reason behind the longest war in the history of the Third World. The world has also discovered that the war is still going on because big powers do not wish to end it. These big powers believe their interests are achieved by exhausting Iraq and Iran's human and material resources until both collapse and become subervient to the big powers competing for control of the resources of the Third World.

The most serious matter is the unmasking of the hypocrisy of Iran's religious leaders. Their sole and ultimate objective appeared to be the mere removal of the shah and the toppling of

his regime. However, Iran's relations have remained the same. The goal of continuing the war with Iraq can be achieved through a pact with the devil, regardless of the consequences.

The American position has surprised only those who thought principles would constitute a basis for the policies of the big powers which are not concerned about the interests of any people of the Third World. Their sole concern is their need to control the resources of the developing nations at all costs.

Thus, the war has continued, and the only reason why thousands of people die is that the big powers do not wish to end this war. This is in harmony with the ayatollah's desire, to which the great Satan has responded.

Iran Deal Raises Questions on U.S. 'Credibility'

NC210505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2223 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* asserts that the recent revelations of U.S. arms supplies to Iran have raised many questions about the credibility of U.S. policy on our regional issues. They have demonstrated the great chasm between Washington's declared objectives and its hidden policy. In an editorial in tomorrow's edition, the paper lists a number of important facts that cannot escape the attention of any observer of the Middle East in light of these new developments.

Reviewing these facts, the paper notes that any moves undertaken by the United States on the region's problems are governed solely by its own interests. It notes that Iran, which recently received U.S. arms, was classified at the beginning of this year as one of three countries believed to support and encourage terrorism. The paper adds: Washington is confident that the Arab world will be incapable of formulating any reaction. It knows that the Arabs will be unable to do anything about U.S. support for the Iranian war machine exactly as they proved unable to halt U.S. support for Israel.

Al-Ahram expresses the belief that the Arab World remains trapped by its impotence. It is unable to confront events that can no longer tolerate silence. This not only applies to hostile foreign forces but also to those Arab regimes — that is, Syria and Libya — that implement the same policies, support the same line of development, and strengthen the Iranian war machine.

Gulf War 'Worst Crisis' Facing Islamic Nation

JN201545 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 18 Nov 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Shaykh of Al-Azhar's Trip and the Gulf War"]

[Text] Those secret U.S.-Iranian contacts and the U.S. arms deals with Iran announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which are still drawing reactions, ought to make us think about the Iraq-Iran war and remember that putting an end to this war can only be achieved by the will of the two warring parties. Recent developments have proved that waiting for the intervention of other parties is totally absurd.

These secrets, which have been made public by chance and other yet undeclared secrets about other powers extending arms to the two parties of the war without a thought for the consequences, therefore constitute a call for Islamic states to move vigorously and positively to end this war. They also constitute another call for Arab states to oust Arab elements that are unconsciously fanning the fires of the war by standing alongside the aggressor, who rejects all calls for peace.

Perhaps the current tour by Shaykh Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq, grand imam and shaykh of Al-Azhar Mosque, of some Islamic countries affirms the Egyptian stand urging Islamic states to overcome their differences and reunite. In his statements during the tour, the shaykh of Al-Azhar was eager to stress the need for an Islamic effort to end the Iraq- Iran war, which is considered the worst crisis facing the Islamic nation.

Egypt will continue to take up the causes of the Islamic and Arab nation on all positions. Noble Al-Azhar will continue to play its role and provide services to all Muslims around the world. The Islamic nation is facing grave dangers. The foes of the Islamic nation are exerting all they can to fight this nation. There is nothing worse than Muslims themselves being responsible for the distortion of the image of Islam and muslims.

AL-WAFD Criticizes Government Reform Program

PM201057 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 13 Nov 86 p 6

[Ibrahim Dasuqi Abazah article: "Reform of Destruction!"]

[Excerpts] This government is being unfair to the citizen and is depriving him of his right to a dignified life.

Changing cabinets or replacing prime ministers will not improve the situation. These are only illusive acrobatic tricks that serve no good purpose. The only way is to free the government from the clutches of the tyrants and despots and to turn it into a tool of justice for serving the people and not a tool of oppression in the hands of the ruling class and its lackeys and beneficiaries.

It is unfair that the government should buy the fruit of the fellah's sweat with pennies and sell it abroad for millions and yet claim that it is defending the fellah's rights against exploitation.

It is unfair that the government should steal the right of the worker and employee to a dignified pension and so lay its hands on social security funds in return for 6 percent interest while investing them for more than 12 percent and yet allege that it is working for the welfare of the working people.

It is unfair that the government should lay its hands on the savings of Egyptians working abroad at unrealistic prices, less than 30 percent of the actual rates, and yet boast that it is protecting the savings of Egyptians against currency dealers and black marketeers.

It is unfair that the government should lay its hands on the returns from the land developers' efforts and, instead of rewarding them for turning the desert into green land, impose on them taxes and dues for many years, after which it obliges them to pay

an exorbitant price for buying every feddan in the reformed land and yet allege that it encourages land reform and is seeking to realize food security in accordance with the president's directives! [passage omitted]

These are some of the injustices the people are complaining about. We are listing them here not to cast doubts on the regime's alleged achievements and accomplishments, but because they are a categorical fact I wish any official could deny. We list them to show that half the way to reform begins here.

Yes, half the way to reform begins with toppling the tyrant state that has ruled the destiny of this people and oppressed it for many years. This can be done only by ending the dictatorial regime that has taken control of this state and exploited it for its own ends and by establishing a state of justice that cares for the citizens without favoritism or discrimination.

The state of justice and national rule, lords of the NDP, is the right beginning of the road to reform. Have you indeed for a moment considered a just state that will not strike at the citizens with the sword of tyranny nor deny them the right to fairness and equality?

It is strange that you should be seeking reform and yet are not fair to the employees and workers in the government and its public sector. Instead we see you pouncing on their wages and salaries like birds of prey and, on the pretext of insurance and pensions, you snatch from them large sums which are invested in banks for your benefit, with the employee and the workers receiving only a small fraction of such benefit. Do you think that such mean plundering of the state workers' rights will achieve the administrative reform you talk about, combat corruption, and enhance the effectiveness of the employees and workers? [passage omitted]

The strangest thing of all is that you should be serious about achieving reform and yet have finance ministers whose only concern is to impose new taxes, issue strange laws, and pursue the taxpayers and pounce on them in a manner reminiscent of the Mamluk's era in tax collecting.

Do you imagine that such "Janizary" administration will lead to collecting state taxes and encourage the taxpayer to work and produce? Or will such administration and the methods it is using against the masses of taxpayers only lead to imbalances and to ruining the taxpayers?

I am amazed! Who believes that you are working for reform at a time when you do not stop hitting at reform through the establishment of weakling governments that have no plans or programs that we know about?

Does reform to you have a different meaning from what it means to us? Is reform to you just a designation by the head of state or an obligation to carry out the program which the new government sets out for itself?

Or maybe you imagine that reform is the opening of bridges and the inauguration of sewers that should have been completed a quarter of a century ago?

Petroleum Authority Announces Oil Price Increase

NC201859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — The Egyptian Public Authority for Petroleum tonight announced a $1.6 increase per barrel in the export price of Egyptian crude oil. The increase comes into effect tomorrow, Friday, and will continue until 30 November. Hammad Ayyub, deputy chairman for foreign trade affairs at the Egyptian Public Authority for Petroleum, has reported the new prices to be as follows: Gulf of Suez and Ra's al-Bihar crude will be $13.6 a barrel; Bala'im crude will be $13 a barrel; Ra's Badran crude will be $12.65 a barrel; and Ra's Gharib crude will be $11.75 a barrel. A special decision committee is scheduled to meet on 30 November to set export prices for Egyptian oil for December in light of international oil market developments.

'Important' Offshore Oil Discovery Made

NC201102 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Musawwar* magazine has revealed that oil exploration efforts deep in Egyptian waters have led to the discovery of an important offshore oil field in an area quite far from the Red Sea and the Gulf area. The magazine added that oil circles are withholding reports on this discovery until an appropriate time.

The magazine has learned that the oil flow from the first well drilled reached more than 10,000 barrels per day, confirming the importance of this new discovery, which could signify a large offshore field that could greatly increase Egypt's oil reserves. In its issue to appear Friday, the magazine notes that Egyptian oil reserves have increased in the last 2 years to (?4,322) million barrels, adequate, according to Egypt's current production rates, to meet its needs for up to 14 years. [passage omitted]

Libyans Urged To Resist Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Rumors'

NC202236 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 20 Nov 86

["Direct Talk" feature presented by Ahmad Ibrahim Huwash — from the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Text] Honest citizens, dear strugglers: This message is for all of you. O valiant struggler, talk about the prevailing conditions in our beloved country with the members of your family. Take care to learn the position adopted by every member of your family. Do not allow the riotous invasion to storm into your very home. Make an effort to confront it and to deal with every case through friendly means. It is imperative that all the ideas Al-Qadhdhafi attempts to instill into the minds of the young be uprooted. Each of you is a shepherd responsible for his flock.

Pay no attention to the rumors spread by Al-Qadhdhafi's agents which imply that some children report on the attitudes adopted by their parents. Strengthen confidence between yourselves and your children. Teach them discipline. Grant them some of your time. Bring them up to love God and the homeland. Do not leave them to be an easy prey to the absurdities of Al-Qadhdhafi. In olden times, the poets said: Young boys grow up accustomed

to what their fathers taught them. May peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

People's Assembly Speaker Returns From Jordan
NC202151 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub returned to Cairo from Amman this evening following a 5-day visit to Jordan. During his stay in Jordan, Dr al-Mahjub delivered a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to King Husayn of Jordan. Upon his return, he said he has a reply to the president's message from King Husayn.

Magazine Interviews 'Aziz on U.S.-Iran Contacts

JN210929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0802 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the Israeli-U.S. contacts with Iran are on a scale that is larger than the hostage problem. He said Israel, which succeeded in establishing important relations with the Iranian regime, wants to involve the United States in these relations to achieve its unchanging goal of establishing a U.S.-Israeli-Iranian alliance against the Arab nation.

In an interview with the magazine *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* published here today, 'Aziz commented on U.S. arms shipments to Iran and said: This is further evidence that what is said in Tehran is one thing and what the Iranian offiicals practice is quite another. The Iranian regime is an opportunistic one and would do anything to remain in power and achieve its aggressive goals,regardless of the means to this end.

'Aziz rejected the U.S. argument about there being pragmatist elements in Iran, which justifies establishing relations with Iran. He said the Americans classify situations and persons in this world according to their own standards, and the Iranian regime cannot be described in this way. He said those who are described as pragmatists are, in fact, opportunists and charlatans who could use every means, including terrorism, blackmail, and extremist slogans, to achieve their goals. He said the Iranian regime cannot change into a moderate regime, as they think in the United States and the West, because it is alien to this age. He said the methods of this regime differ from those that the contemporary regimes are using, be they extremist or moderate regimes. The methods of this regime are repression and charlatanism at home, and terrorism, sabotage, and blackmail abroad. It cannot survive without such methods.

On the U.S. argument that Iranian extremism is a temporary situation because Khomeyni is still alive, 'Aziz said: What the Americans say is a way to justify their action. It shows an ignorance of the facts in Iran, if not a ploy to hide certain aims that they do not want to reveal at present. He said Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the darling of the Western pragmatists, is but a Khomeyni henchman, that his position in Khomeyni's eyes is not shaken, despite what was published in the West about his pragmatism. He said the notion about Hashemi-Rafsanjani's pragmatism is not a new one, and it was heard first from Mr Genscher years ago. 'Aziz said Khomeyni would have dismissed Hashemi-Rafsanjani if he did not approve of his methods. In the past, Khomeyni toppled Bani-Sadr, who was also an opportunist like Rafsanjani but was trying to establish a different regime.

'Aziz said that the West, which helped the emergence of the suspect mullahs, does not understand the real nature of this phenomenon. The West may be feeding this to exploit it in weakening the Arab nation and threatening security and stability in the region.

'Aziz noted that this arms deal would not have been concluded without Khomeyni's knowledge. Iranian-Israeli ties involve more scandals and contradictions than Iranian-U.S. relations. Iranian-Israeli relations have been going on for several years with Khomeyni's knowledge and approval. He said it is wrong to believe that Hashemi-Rafsanjani is solely responsible for this deal. All contacts inside and outside Iran, the shipment of arms to airports and harbors, and the contacts with followers of the Iranian regime in Lebanon to release the hostages at a fixed time could not be supervised by a single person, regardless of his influence. Coordinating all of these actions requires the cooperation and participation of several military organs in the Iranian regime, the cooperation of those who use the shipped arms, those who allow their entry at airports and harbors, and those who keep the intelligence records, 'Aziz said. He noted that the operation smacks of Khomeyni more than it does of Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who is the most skillful prevaricator in the regime to be able to justify what happened and cover the scandals of the Iranian regime. Therefore, he is used as a tool for justification and for carrying out certain operations.

'Aziz pointed out that the leaking of the story has something to do with the power struggle in Iran and with Montazeri's henchmen, who are connected with the Iranian regime's agents in Lebanon. This prompted Hashemi-Rafsanjani to appear in public to justify his action and protect himself and his regime by insulting the United States and ridiculing McFarlane. This is what opportunists do in such a case.

Describing the whole operation as not clean, 'Aziz said if the aims of the U.S. officials were pure and aboveboard, they would not have resorted to such methods. He said the means which were employed in this operation contradict everthing said by the U.S. president and his aides. These methods also show the role played by Israel in forcing the United States to indulge in policies that are hostile to the Arabs and that undermine regional security and stability.

'Aziz refuted President Reagan's statement that there was another aim behind the operation, which was to endeavor to end the war. He said President Reagan did not speak until the scandal spread and drew large-scale reactions in the United States itself. If the U.S. aim was to convince the Iranian regime of the need to be moderate and end the war, would this be realized by sending arms to Iran? 'Aziz described this argument as an excuse which is worse then the guilt itself.

'Aziz questioned the motives behind giving defensive weapons to a regime that has been preparing for offensives against Iraq for 6 years and refuses to stop this war, despite international appeals and resolutions. He said this is ridiculous and cannot convince anyone because from the practical viewpoint, the U.S. arms to Iran will in effect help augment the offensive capability of the Iranians against the Iraqis. This means that these weapons will reduce the effects of Iraq's superiority over the Iranians, which is a means of forcing the Iranians to end their war. He said the United States has fallen into the trap of the Iranian blackmail.

'Aziz said the U.S. submission to Iranian blackmail will not stop as long as persons like McFarlane continue to play roles in the United States, and as long as Israel continues to pursue its strategic aims by exploiting the weak spots and contradictions in U.S. politics, the various U.S. power centers, and the illegitimate aspirations of some U.S. personalities. It is ridiculous for a superpower to be blackmailed in such a way, he said.

The foreign minister asserted that this operation does not threaten Iraq. Without arrogance, I say no, he added. During 1 and 1/2 years of suspect Iranian-U.S. contacts and the exportation of U.S. arms to Tehran the balance of power has not changed due to Iraq's military superiority. This operation confirms our conclusions long ago that Iran's war policy has reached the verge of bankruptcy. 'Aziz said when the Iranian regime — which built its war policy on the basis that it is the hero of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and also for the sake of achieving ideal Islamic goals — takes arms from Israel and from the arch satan to continue war under the slogan of liberating Jerusalem by passing across Iraq, it means that the Tehran mullahs are not only charalatans and liars, but it also means they have become completely bankrupt.

'Aziz added that if the mullahs imagined they were clever in concluding this dirty deal with the United States through the Israelis, then an objective observer will discover that they have fallen in a quagmire and dirtiness at very cheap prices — some shipments of spare parts and equipment. Thus, history proves they have fallen at a cheap price, at a time when they have paid a very dear price in their war of aggression against Iraq, and also due to their black hatred against the Arab nation and their failure to respond to peace calls. If all these factors are taken into consideration, it will be clealry evident who is the winner and who is the defeated side.

Tariq 'Aziz ridiculed the Iranians' talk that what they have achieved is a victory over U.S. imperialism and the arch satan because they forced it to deal with them., He said, while the way in which Hashemi-Rafsanjani announced the story of McFarlane's visit to Tehran was insulting to him and to the United States, the way in which the U.S. side announced the story was insulting to the Iranian regime. From this we conclude that the Israelis, who dragged their U.S. allies into a quagmire have also dragged their friends the Tehran mullahs into a quagmire. Then, where is the glory in this suspect, ridiculous farce?

'Aziz added that, through such behavior, the mullahs prove they are dirty and ready to do anything, regardless of its dirtiness,to move out of their dilemma and achieve their objectives. He explained that thieves succeed when they blackmail their victims, but the victories of countries and revolutions cannot be achieved through blackmail operations. Victory has completely different specifications which are the achievements these countries and revolutions realize for peoples.

Paper Praises President's Role in 'Victory'

JN201125 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0905 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Article by Staff Major General Hamid Ahmad al-Ward published in the 20 November issue of *Al-Thawrah* under the headline "President Saddam Husayn and His Decisive Role in Achieving Victory" — read by announcer]

[Text] No task can be more painstaking than dealing with a continuous war. Nevertheless, the Iraqi people's 6-year war experience has been a rare example for students of war and has been manifested by sacrifices and not by theorization, speculations, or the science of probability. Iraq's war experience is baptized with blood and its significance can be readily manifested by many indications. One such indication is that all the Iraqi fighters went to war and waged combat operations on a high level of faith and sacrifice, because this is the price of our national rights, which our people were destined to defend, both in the pan-Arab and international arenas. It is proven that the battle our country is fighting, in defense of its dignity and revolutionary experiment, seems to be extremely complex because this battle is the meeting point of several international and regional interests that are directed at besieging Iraq and disrupting its pan-Arab role. It is a plot with connections in every direction, something the political observers and analysts describe as a manifestation of international escalation in the rivalries and confrontation of interests in the region.

However, what is worth mentioning is that such a war needs — first and foremost — a leader who can combine vision in accurate planning, patience in strategic marksmanship, and an ability to shoulder the responsibility of the results of decisionmaking, because political action is the result of a political decision. There can be no war without this decision. Therefore, victory cannot be realized unless there is a mastermind to employ the war's requirements and skills.

In our war with the Iranian enemy, we have had a historic leader, who is at the helm of the battle, achieving victory, and conducting the battle with the goal of creating the elements required during the next phase. Hence, our historic leader President Saddam Husayn has given a new dimension to the leader's job in wartime, his abilities, and his academic traits, on which all the military schools agree, regardless of their diverse philosphies and scientific approaches. The new dimensions in the president's character appear in the emergent new facts of war. Foremost among these facts are:

1. We are waging a complex cultural and military war against an ignorant, spiteful enemy who is upholding the option of aggression.

2. We are waging a war against an enemy who is superior to us in strategic factors which we were able to neutralize both in the field and in the Iranian economic structure.

3. We are waging a war along a 1,200 km front requiring military supplies and tactical armaments, which cannot be realized and sustained in other countries, especially under continuous aggression and combat operations.

4. We are waging a war aimed at disrupting Iraq's pan-Arab role and effectivness in the Arab-Zionist struggle.

5. We waged a war which we have not experienced before — a large-scale, prolonged war. Therefore, we had to adopt a new plan for popular mobilization and for day-to-day activity on the domestic level.

6. We are waging a war aimed at halting the ever-expanding Iraqi revolutionary experiment by disrupting our development plans and halting the country's economic progress.

7. We are waging a war that foreign, evil desires want to escalate and continue, to satisfy the spirit of hostility toward the Arab nation and its pioneer, Iraq.

8. We are waging a war which is characterized by technological complexity because it is the arena for trying advanced weapons and testing the ability of both sides to employ and develop these weapons.

Hence, the great importance of Iraq's role in waging a war of this nature, and the fierce plot that had been planned for the war and which led to its continuation for all these years. Thus, we can clearly see the greatness of the historic role of the leader, who transformed Iraq's military, economic, and moral victory in this war into a living and bright experiment despite all of the adverse circumstances and despite the subplots within the grand plot, aimed at nuetralizing this victory, belittling it, or conspiring against it using some Arab allies.

President Saddam Husayn's leading role in conducting this war in all fields and at every front can be understood from the following:

1. President Saddam Husayn had the factors of the cultural struggle between Iraq and Iran at his fingertips. He moved with rare wisdom to foil enemy dreams of destroying the Iraqi people's material progress. He prompted the various establishments in the country to carry out their role of supporting life with the means of development and progress. Thus, the leader was able to employ creative genius in the service of the battle as well as in production, and was able to promote cultural growth in order to highlight Iraq's military and political tenets.

2. Leader Saddam Husayn was Iraq's central brain, which was able to paralyze the enemy's strategic factors and prevent its overwhelming superiority by creating and using more effective factors in realizing victory. For example, the methods of using heavier firepower was the effective answer to the enemy's numerical superiority. The Iraqis' moral constitution was the practical answer to this superiority. Our strategic weapons, the Air Force, has been the overwhelming answer to the enemy's factor of georgraphic depth.

3. Leader Saddam Husayn called for the best use of forces and their distribution in the trenches. This met the needs of the Iraqi defenses along the large front and foiled the enemy's attempts to penetrate the borders and impose faits accomplis in light of the traditional factors of combat.

4. Leader Saddam Husayn adhered to Iraq's pan-Arab option. He confronted all attempts at weakening Iraq's ties with the Arab nation or creating despair with regard to the usefulness of the joint Arab action, especially after the shameful practices of the regimes of Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi against Iraq became clear and their alliance with the Iranian regime became obvious. And with the pan-Arab spirit for construction that distinguishes our experiment, with our adherence to the possible pan-Arab options, and with our desire to differentiate between these regimes' pan-Arab treason and the allegiance to the Arab people, we continued to play our role and mission in the Arab arena, affirming Iraq's desire to shoulder its historical responsibility in any issue that affects the Arabs and their existence.

5. Leader Saddam Husayn was behind the general mobilization that the war necessitated in its first days and in subsequent years. With his creative leading role and practical actions, the president continued his activities to prompt the people to be ready for any surprises and for all the economic requirements necessitated by the war. As a result of their sincere conviction in his leadership, the people responded to the ideas of their leadership and all of his directives and instructions. The people regarded him as their example and paragon, whom they can never change and from whom they can never dissociate themselves.

6. Thanks to leader Saddam Husayn, we foiled the plot tohalt development construction. The wheels of economic progress continued and the develpment of life was sustained. Iraq offered the best example of people who fight against the forces of evil and continue to produce. Iraq's experiment emerged with a new framework that is stronger and capable of absorbing shocks. Our experiment became distinguished in terms of its factors and means of growth and development.

7. Thanks to the unity of the leadership and the people's adherence to their leader Saddam Husayn, all of the frustrated bets collapsed and the foreign plots that harbored hostility toward the nation were smashed. Iraq became a cohesive force and a huge mountain on a broad base of strong, firm construction.

8. Thanks to President Saddam Husayn's creative thought and his continuous patronage of the Armed Forces, their units, and various arms, the Iraqi fighter was able to employ the most sophisticated weapons and affirm his skill and mental capacity to absorb technological progress and outbalance some elements of traditional factors of enemy superiority. Throughout the war, the Iraqi fighter succeeded in devising quick battle plans, taking control in critical conditions, and making mature decisions. This helped our forces emerge victorious, giving them the requirements to advance. Undoubtedly, the existence of the historical leader in the conscience of every Iraqi fighter and the profound connection between the leader and the soldiers — given the fact that the soldiers are perfectly aware of the aim behind their historic mission — has realized all elements of creativeness and the sense of responsibility,and provided the factors of psychological and combat readiness among the field command's lower echelons.

9. Thanks to leader Saddam Husayn, Iraq became a castle of world peace, especially since it took control of the political and diplomatic struggle with Iran and frustrated its goals in international forums and organizations. These exposed the secret of the Iranian regime's insistence upon war and why it is upholding it, despite all the peace overtures and Iraq's acceptance of these overtures, given that it is more capable than and superior to the Iranian enemy.

As a result of these factors in President Saddam Husayn's historic leadership, victory has become an inevitable end to the war. Defeat has also become the inevitable fate of the Iranian regime. It is no exaggeration to say that President Saddam Husayn would not have made a fateful decision, such as the oneto

counter the aggression, had he not taken into account all of the probabilities and reached the perfect conviction that victory would be realized. Undoubtedly, victory is the biggest moral gain, which will reflect on the country's comprehensive construction and on the moral strength of the people.

Therefore, Iraq's victory will be a gift which the Iraqi people will present to our Arab brothers, and a rich experience, full of sacrifices, which these brothers should benefit from in realizing the nation's goals of unity, building the Arab socialist experiment, keeping pace with progress, and facing the challenges of the age, including the military challenge.

Air Force Destroys Iranian Electric Power Plant

JN201258 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1105 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,446 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great. Praise be to God. God is great. Pride be to great Iraq. Long live Iraq's heroic leader, the inspirer of masses and their leader on the road to freedom and progress, President Saddam Husayn. God is great. Glory be to Iraq's great people and brave Armed Forces that protect the country and defend its honor. Glory be to the great Air Force, the sword of right, which is always brandished in the face of injustice and the unjust ones. God is great. Let grave defeat befall Iran's rulers whose meanness made them trade in arms with the Zionist entity so as to fight a Muslim country, revolutionary neighbor that calls for following the right course and promoting good.

O proud Iraqis. This is another day in which you assert, through daring action, that victory in this glorious epic was unequivocally decided in your favor, grandsons of the best among nations. O proud Iraqis. Your Air Force, which is the nation's treasure and the pride of Iraq and its courageous leader, today scored glorious deeds that befit the Iraqi fighter, embody his determination, and demonstrate his courage.

At 1030 [0730] today, dozens of our planes, carrying our brave hawks, flew deep inside Iranian territory. They pounced on extremely important targets linked to the enemy war effort so as to deprive the Khomeyniite scoundrels of exploiting them for their aggressive, evil purposes. With God's help and through our men's courage the following was achieved:

1. The extremely important Ramin electric power plant in the Ahvaz area was destroyed.

2. The main electricity generating plant in the Ahvaz area was destroyed.

3. The electricity transofrmer plant in the Ahvaz area was destroyed.

4. The oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields were destroyed and set ablaze.

5. The military air base in the Ahvaz area was raided, and a C-130 military transport plane parked on the air base was destroyed.

6. The Ahvaz radar network and one surface-to-air Hawk missile battery were destroyed.

O proud Iraqis, your bold hawks managed to penetrate the enemy defenses through their known courage. They also managed to pound their targets with massive air power, directing their bombs with their well-known efficiency, destroying these targets and setting them ablaze. After carrying out all thse duties, they returned with their planes to the homeland safely, triumphantly, and carrying the glad tidings of victory. Blessed be our Air Force for what it has offered and is offering — command, hawks, officers, and other ranks. Once again, we assert to Iran's rulers that nothing can protect them from God's punishment and Iraq's assault other than resorting to right and peace. If these tyrants do not learn lessons, then we will deal them more genuine Arab blows. Long live the people. Long live the leader. Long live our Armed Forces. We thank God, the best supporter.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 November 1986

Communique No 2,447

JN201514 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,447 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Subsequent to Military Communique No 2,446 issued at noon today and according to a precise plan, our valiant hawks continued their brave raids, inflicting on the enemy further tragedies. At 1430 [1130 GMT] today, scores of our planes penetrated enemy defenses and dropped their bombs on vital tragets as follows:

1. Our aircraft launched a devastating raid on the extremely important iron and steel plant in Ahvaz, destroying their targets and turning them into ashes.

2. Our aircraft launched a devastating attack on the pipe factory in Ahvaz and destroyed their targets.

3. Our planes dealt another blow to the power generating station in Ahvaz, destroying new installations of this plant.

4. Our planes raided a railroad station near Ahvaz used to transport enemy troops, weapons, and equipment to the southern battlefield. Our planes destroyed their targets and set them on fire.

5. Our aircraft dealt a new devastating blow to the Ahvaz oil fields, further destroying them.

6. Our aircraft launched a new attack, the second one today, on the Ahvaz military air base, further destroying it.

7. Or aircraft dealt lightning blows to hardware depots in Shahabad, causing explosions everywhere.

8. Our aircraft launched an attack on the Montazeri garrison in Kermanshah, inflicting heavy losses on enemy remnants, weapons, and equipment.

9. Our aircraft hit a communications station in Dehloran and destroyed it.

After carrying out all these missions with their known courage and accuracy, our hawks returned to the homeland safe and victorious.

Let the entire world know that the lofty knights ignore trifles and carry out brave actions in broad daylight. The despicable cowards should be ashamed of their contacts with agents of imperialism and Zionism in rotten alleys.

Blessed be our Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and soldiers. Glory to leader Saddam Husayn's Iraq. We thank God, the best supporter.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 November 1986

Communique No 2,448

JN201734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1710 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,448 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces continued their combat activities yesterday and today inflicting further losses on the enemy as follows:

1. Our valiant Air Force carried out 161 combat missions dealing devastating blows to the enemy as noted in Military Communiques No 2,446 and No 2,447 issued today. All our planes returned safely to base. Praise be to God.

2. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah dealt effective blows to a number of enemy positions opposite them, using tank guns, destroying them, and killing and wounding their occupants. Three enemy soldiers seen escaping from their positions were shot and killed. In other areas, one enemy medium caliber machine gun, two infantry positions, and one vehicle were destroyed and three personnel were killed.

3. Units of our brave artillery in the II Army Corps central sector fired at enemy weapon emplacements and personnel positions. They destroyed and silenced a number of enemy firing positions, inflicting losses in personnel and equipment. Our units also destroyed an observation post and two infantry positions.

4. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. One observation post was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. The criminal enemy shelled the environs of Basra and Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 November 1986

Further Reaction to U.S. Arms Deal With Iran

Al-Rifa'i Expresses 'Shock'

JN201033 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
20 Nov 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "America and the Two-Faced Policy"]

[Text] In a clear and strong statement, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i regretted the dispatch of U.S. weapons to Iran and indicated that this measure contravenes the declared U.S. policy and harms its credibility. The prime minister's statement was a sincere expression of the shock that dominated the entire Arab arena, many parts of the Arab world, circles of the Reagan administration, and U.S. public opinion — a shock resulting from these shipments. That is why those who adopted the decision to dispatch these weapons should shoulder the responsibility for containing the regional and world repercussions.

Prime Minister al-Rifa'i wanted to draw attention to the fact that the United States is invited to adopt a balanced policy toward Israel and the Arabs by executing certain steps, if it is interested in restoring its credibility in the Arab arena.

It is useful to note that blocking shipments of U.S. weapons to Jordan — at a time when weapons were shipped to Iran to escalate the Iraqi-Iranian war — nullified the U.S. claim that it is interested in preserving stability in the region. This very act proved that the declared U.S. policy is not a guarantee that U.S. behavior is congruent with this policy. Here lies the danger, because if this strange trend dominates international relations, then this will lead to violent tremors that will afflict these relations. This will ultimately shake peace and stability in the world. On the other hand, if the United States abandons this trend and sincerely shoulders its responsibility to entrench peace and stability, then this change will undoubtedly improve the U.S. image and prestige in the region.

We repeatedly stressed that the Arabs are not interested in being hostile to the United States. They are interested in defending their rights and confronting all hostile practices. From this premise, the United States is the side responsible for ameliorating its image and prestige. It is responsible for avoiding all behavior that inflicts harm on itself, that creates doubts about it, and that promotes objections to its policy.

U.S. Succumbing to 'Blackmail'

JN201102 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
20 Nov 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Credibility and the Arms Deals"]

[Text] It was not strange to see the Iranian regime resorting anew to escalating tension in the region by rekindling the spirit of aggressive war, being waged against Iraq, after it became certain that some countries had given in to the logic of terrorism and blackmail — behavior the Tehran regime is exerting to attain its goals.

The savage war being waged by the Tehran regime would not have continued after the collapse of the huge aggressive military machine Khomeyni massed had it not been for the weapons shipments Tehran received through black market arms trade and through blackmail and terrorism.

This is not strange. What is strange is to see the U.S. Government succumbing to Iranian blackmail, to the terrorism of the secret terrorist organizations whose agents Tehran recruited in and out of Lebanon to kidnap U.S. citizens and use them as bargaining chips. This occurs while the U.S. Government declares that it is combating terrorism and refuses to succumb to blackmail and threats.

What is stranger is that President Reagan himself — who based his first presidential campaign on assailing former President Jimmy Carter for weakness in the case of the Tehran U.S. embassy hostages — forfeited U.S. prestige and credibility for the sake of hostages who were held by terrorist organizations, organizations which constitute the arms and tools of Iranian blackmail.

The huge quantity of weapons transferred from various parts of the world and from U.S. and Israeli arsenals to Iran probably saved the lives of three U.S. hostages. But these very weapons killed tens of Iraqi civilians who are currently the target of the U.S. weapons used by the aggressive Iranians.

The disclosure of the supply of U.S. arms to Iran has not only cost the United States its credibility and moral imperative as a superpower, but it also unveils one of the major players in the destructive Gulf war game. It uncovered the support given to one of the sides of the hostile pincers trying to squeeze the Arab nation through the Iraq and the Palestinians.

We cannot imagine how President Reagan — during the news conference he will hold today — will defend the U.S. violation of neutrality in the Gulf war. How can the United States now convince anyone of its intention to honor its commitment and promises regarding world peace?

The most dangerous phenomenon of this policy is that it resorts to the principle of polarization and the establishment of axes through military and political alliances. This will further complicate international issues rather than set the basis for a peaceful settlement and for attaining people's security.

Arms Deal 'Unjustified'

JN201227 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
20 Nov 86 pp 1,21

[Editorial: "Unified Arab Action is the Response"]

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said the U.S. supply of weapons to Iran is regrettable and contravenes Washington's declared positions.

This U.S. measure has caused grave danger in that it serves to rekindle the flames of the war between Iraq and Iran. Because of this, it is incumbent on the United States to exert serious,

sincere efforts to contain the damage that resulted from this grave action.

The unjustified role played by the U.S. Government in supplying Iran with weapons creates violent reactions in the United States itself. It has also uncovered the U.S.-Iranian-Israeli relations that burden the three sides themselves. Undoubtedly, this requires that all Arabs thoroughly review the political stands they adopted on the Iraqi-Iranian war. It is now evident that the United States and Israel support the aggressor in this war by providing the means to escalate it, expand it, and make it continue.

Some Arabs ruled out any direct arms relations between Tehran and Tel Aviv despite the press and intelligence reports that were published about this issue. It is now clear that Washington is embroiled in an abominable, conspiratorial role alongside Iran which rejects all peace calls. It is also evident that Israel and other West European countries supply Iran with all kinds of weapons and hardware. In light of this, the Arabs must not adhere to their present position, which is void of national responsibility toward a fraternal country that is being subjected to such a huge conspiracy against its entity, soil, and sons.

The disclosure of the roles that remained concealed for some time and the exposure of positions whose owners showed intentions contrary to what they harbored, makes us bitterly inquire about what this unholy alliance harbors against us. We insistingly call for eliminating all differences in order to adopt a unified Arab stand at this critical time — a stand that will bring reason back to the minds of the plotters and stop their extreme belittling of everything that is Arab.

Al-Talhuni Meets USSR Friendship Delegation

JN201617 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1415 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 20 Nov (PETRA) — Bahjat al-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, today met with a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, which is currently visiting Jordan. At the beginning of the meeting, Bahjat al-Talhuni welcomed the delegation, paying tribute to the ties of friendship binding Jordan and the Soviet Union. He also praised the USSR's stands in support of Arab rights and the Arab peoples' just struggle.

(Yuriy Parshev), deputy director of the Moscow Institute for Pediatric Scientific Research — an institute affiliated with the RSFSR's Health Ministry — and the head of the delegation, referred to the Soviet Union's principled stands and peaceful initiatives to defend peace and prevent nuclear war. He emphasized the Soviet Union's constant stand alongside the Arab peoples in their just struggle. The head of the delegation hailed Arab-Soviet friendship, wishing it continued development in the interest of both sides.

Israeli Helicopters Strafe Sidon Port

NC201521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1503 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Two Israeli aircraft flew over Sidon and the [Palestinian] camps at very low altitude at 1640 today in a mock air raid, drawing antiaircraft and missile fire. Minutes later, three Cobra helicopters flew along the Sidon coast at medium altitude. Israeli reconnaissance (MP) aircraft are now flying over Sidon and the camps, drawing antiaircraft fire.

It has been learned that Israeli helicopters strafed Sidon port near the Customs Center at 1650. An Israeli warship can be seen off the shore and the helicopters are believed to have taken off from it.

It has also been reported that an aircraft was shot down. According to eyewitnesses, smoke was seen billowing from the plane.

Planes Attack Fatah Arms Ship

NC201818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1733 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Seventy-two hours after Israel launched a raid against Palestinian positions in Sidon, Israeli planes fired a rocket at a fishing boat in the (Bahr al-'Id) area near the marine castle at 1700 today. Four people, Fadi al-Atab, Hasan al-'Arin, 'Ismat Jallul, and Khalil Tlum, were wounded in the attack. Khalil Tlum was transported to Beirut after sustaining grave injuries.

The rocket was fired in the wake of intensive flights carried out by an F-16 plane and four helicopters over the Sidon area at 1630.

According to Palestinian sources, a small ship carrying arms and ammunition for Fatah was hit by the Israeli planes.

Force Advances in South

NC210720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The Israeli enemy continues to terrorize inhabitants in the occupied and liberated areas in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. An Israeli force supported by helicopters yesterday advanced 3 km inside the liberated area in the Mimis sector in Hasbayya, under tank and heavy-caliber machinegun fire. Ferocious fighting ensued between resistance men and the Israeli force, and a number of Lahd forces who escorted the force were wounded. The confrontation lasted for 3 hours. The Israeli force conducted its advance along three axes: 'Ayn Qaniyah, Zaghlah, and the zone northwest of Mimis.

Villages Reportedly Bombarded

NC210713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] We have just been informed that several villages in Al-Nabatiyah District have been coming under violent bombardment since 0500 today from positions held by Israeli forces and militias.

Israelis Warn Against Transporting Palestinians

NC202056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] According to (?security sources) in the Amal Movement, Israeli forces intercepted [name indistinct], a ship belonging to the Lebanese Forces, 4 days ago. They warned the crew to stop transferring Palestinians by way of the sea.

Ireland Calls for Release of Kidnapped National

NC201935 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 20 (AFP) — The Irish Embassy in Beirut appealed Thursday for the immediate release of Irish hostage Brian Keenan, a lecturer at the American University in Beirut held since April 11, 1986.

The embassy's appeal, published through a Western news agency here, said to keep Mr. Keenan hostage would serve only to increase the sufferings of his family, and said the Irish people could not understand why he was being held. Mr. Keenan's mother made a similar appeal on May 7. Mr. Keenan is one of the four "forgotten hostages" about whose fate little is known, although Marcel Coudari, the French hostage released on November 11, said he had received a note from Mr. Keenan while he was in captivity.

No group has claimed responsibility for his kidnapping. Three other hostages are in the same situation — Italian Alberto Molinari, 67, kidnapped on September 11, 1985, South Korean Do Chae-Seung, 43, kidnapped on January 31, 1986, and Englishman John McCarthy, 29, kidnapped on April 17, 1986. [Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1918 GMT on 20 November broadcasts a similar report which adds: "Marcel Coudari, who was released on 11 November, said he had received a message from Keenan during his detention asking him to inform his family in Belfast that he is still alive."]

Iran Warns Amal Against Confronting Hizballah

NC210714 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] As a result of the deteriorating situation in the camps, the Iranian Embassy in Damascus summoned Minister Nabih Birri yesterday. Iranian Ambassador Akhtari conveyed to Minister Birri a warning from the Iranian Government to the Amal Movement, cautioning it against confronting armed fundamentalists and Hizballah members in southern Lebanon.

Sources of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] had earlier stated that the PNSF had sought Iran's intervention to halt the Amal Movement's attacks on the camps. The sources said that Palestinian-Syrian relations are now tensebecause of Syria's support for the Amal Movement and that these relations will return to normal only when this support ends.

Iranian Delegation Will Try to Resolve Camps War

NC210649 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] An Iranian delegation led by Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati visited Tyre yesterday and met with city officials and key figures. Jannati, affirmed that the camps war had been generated for political reasons and noted that his delegation will make strenuous efforts to resolve this conflict.

In another development, the news section at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut issued a statement yesterday, saying that Amal Movement leader attorney Nabih Birri has met with the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, who stressed the importance of the struggle and jihad being conducted by all Islamic movements against the Zionist enemy and its agents in the region. The Iranian ambassador said that any peripheral dispute would only serve the enemies' objectives in both the region and Lebanon.

Comments on Unity Week

LD201513 Tehran IRNA in English 1456 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA — Head of the Islamic Propagation Organization (IPO) Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, currently leading a delegation to Lebanon, participated in a ceremony marking the birth anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad (saw) and Imam Ja'far Sadeq (a.s.), sixth imam of hte prophet's household, and the unity week, at a mosque in Beirut Wednesday.

Prominent Shi'ite Muslim theologian Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah and distinguished Sunni alim Shaykh Mahir Mahmud each delivered a lecture on the life of Prophet Mohammad (saw) as well as the need for Muslims to consolidate their unity in the fight with imperialist and Zionist enemies.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Husayn Shaykh ol-Eslam who is a member of the visiting delegation, a group of Lebanese Shi'ite and Sunni Muslim theologians and multitudes of people participated in the ceremony, sponsored by the community of Lebanese ulema.

Ayatollah Jannati also met and conferred with vice chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Shi'ite Muslims Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din at the Iranian Embassy. The two discussed the latest developments in Lebanon.

Sa'adah Opens 18th Phalangist Party Congress

NC201315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party's 18th congress began at 1100 today at the (Printania) Hotel in Brummana. After the Lebanese national anthem was played, Party Leader Dr George Sa'adah opened the congress with a 35-page comprehensive report, dealing with developments in the Lebanese crisis, and proposing solutions.

Sa'adah listed the reasons that make this congress particularly important, as follows:

The Israeli occupation of South Lebanon has become an insurmountable problem that is impeding all solutions;

The Syrian initiative has failed to bring about a solution, and the Syrian military presence is no longer backed by any plans for salvation;

The return of the Palestinians to the South puts the crisis back where it started;

UNIFIL is not in a position to help the state regain its territories;

The implementation of Security Council resolutions is not possible in the present circumstances;

Imported terrorism has marred Lebanon's reputation, while regional and international conflicts over our territories are escalating daily.

He added: All this is coupled with the failure of international initiatives to find a solution for the Lebanese crisis, in isolation from the general crisis in the region, and the Lebanese inability to find a solution because of foreign interference.

Regarding the relationship with Syria, he said: Ever since it was first established, the Phalangist Party has been enthusiastic about establishing close relations of cooperation with Syria on the basis of mutual respect, absolute independence, national dignity, and the agreement of the Lebanese regardingframework and substance. It is very natural that there should be relations between Lebanon and Syria. Lebanon is Lebanon and Syria is its neighbour. In the end, ways to cooperate must be found, based on good neighborliness, on condition that this relationship be between two countries and not between one state and this or that party.

Regarding the party and the Arab role, Sa'adah said the Phalangist Party believes the Arabs are capable of working for salvation when they want to. However, the party frankly accuses some of them of fighting their battles on Lebanese soil. He said: The Phalangist Party is called on today to renew its efforts in the Arab arena and draw up a strategy for this action.

As for the Phalangist Party and the Israeli factor, he said: In the opinion of the Phalangist Party, Lebanon is not responsible for the war on its soil. Palestinian actions and terrorism have given Israel an excuse to invade it. In the absence of an Arab strategy to liberate the south and in light of the Arab countries' approval of the 17 May accord, the Phalangist Party supported this accord in the Chamber of Deputies as a means of liberation and not as an end in itself. The party also agreed to the abrogation of the accord after Israel had brought about its collapse by demanding the simultaneous withdrawal of the Syrian Army, and by refusing to coordinate with the Lebanese state on its own withdrawal. This led to the evacuation of the Christians and their disappearance from a number of areas where they had previously lived.

Regarding the Phalangist Party's foreign policy, Dr Sa'adah said this is based on firm principles. Lebanon is an inseparable part of the free world. The Lebanese abroad are inseparable from those in the homeland. Lebanon is committed to the UN Charter, the Arab League Charter, the Human Rights Charter, and the Nonalignment Charter. It is enthusiastic about its historic friendship with peace-loving peoples and countries.

Amal Issues Statement in Support of Karami

NC202123 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau held its weekly meeting under deputy leader Colonel 'Akif Haydar today. The discussion focused on reports from the south, the southern suburb of Beirut, and Damascus, as well as on dealing with current security, economic, and political issues. At the end of the meeting, the participants released the following statement:

1. The Amal Movement Political Bureau condemns the rabid crusade against Prime Minister Rashid Karami. He is shouldering his official and national responsibilities with courage and poise. The Political Bureau views this attitude as a reflection of an earlier insistance to regard the presidency as the only center of legitimacy which other elements must serve. We have rejected this attitude in the past, and we will continue to do so. We wish to stress the Amal Movement's total support for Prime Minister Karami. He is working to achieve reform and liberation, and we are working with him. Karami enjoys the greatest popular support in Lebanon these days.

2. The Amal Movement, as the movement of the people and of the deprived, believes the continued attempts to raise the dollar rate will not last long, despite the deteriorating situation and crises.

Demonstrators Protests Economic Situation

NC211018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] A procession moved from the Al-Sana'i' Garden at 1015 today and headed toward the Central Bank in the Al-Hamra' area [in West Beirut], escorted by units of the regular force. Official and private school staffs are taking part in the event. The demonstrators raised banners condemning trading in dollars, extortion, and the regime. The banners also endorsed peaceful means and urged citizens not to attack shops or banks during the procession. The demonstrators shouted: Poor people will not die; the high cost of living and trading in dollars have forced us to steal; we will not succumb to the situation; and the people will make you, o Sham'un, the first to flinch.

Bomb Explodes Near Bank in West Beirut

NC202025 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off near the Lebanese Commerce Bank in the Concorde area at the end of Verdun Street [in West Beirut] this evening. The blast caused extensive material damage.

New Group Claims Explosion

NC202033 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 20 (AFP) — A bomb exploded early Thursday in front of a commercial bank in mainly Moslem West Beirut, but there were no casualties, police said.

The attack on the Banque de Beyrouth et Des Pays Arabes was claimed in a telephone call to a newspaper, in the name of a previously unknown organization calling itself the Poverty Brigade, police said.

In Sidon, south Lebanon, a group calling itself the Organization of Starving People delayed foreign currency dealing when traders stayed closed after leaflets were left at banks threatening to "take measures against speculators who are destroying Lebanon," correspondents in the region reported.

The Lebanese pound so far this month has dropped 40 per cent in value compared to the dollar, and 300 per cent since the beginning of the year. On Thursday, trading closed at 65.50 Lebanese pounds to the dollar.

Junblatt Leaves for Damascus, Urges Coordination

NC201351 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt left Beirut for Damascus today to resume talks with Syrian officials, Minister Nabih Birri, leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PSNF], and leaders of national parties on the latest developments in Lebanon, especially the camps war.

Before his departure, Junblatt held a meeting with PSP leaders and military and organizational cadres, briefing them on the Damascus meetings.

Junblatt renewed his call for a halt to the camps war while stressing that the Palestinian people should not be used. He said: We reject Yasir 'Arafat's policy of using the Palestinians to achieve his personal interests, endangering them and their cause.

Junblatt called on the PNSF to shoulder its responsibility in confronting 'Arafat's policy and in achieving coordination between it and the Lebanese patriotic forces. This would ensure that the Palestinian arms in the camps are pooled with Lebanese national weapons against Israel and its agents. This would also ensure that a decision to use these arms would be a Lebanese national decision.

Junblatt warned against attempts to cause another flare-up in the Sidon area camps, indicating that there is full coordination between 'Arafat, the Lebanese regime, and the Phalangist forces. He stressed the need to unite all Lebanese national forces and harness their resources to confront and thwart these attempts.

Khaddam: Efforts To Continue for French Hostages
AU210917 Paris AFP in English
0401 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 21 (AFP) — Syria will continue its efforts to get the remaining French hostages held in Lebanon released, Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told the French Communist Party daily *L'Humanite*.

In an exclusive interview published Friday, he said his country was satisfied with France's Middle East policy: "Our relations with France and the French Government are good."

Mr. Khaddam said he did not blame France for voicing support for Britain, along with its other European Economic Community partners, after London broke off relations with Damascus. "We understand that it was a question of saving Britain's face and preserving European unity," he said.

There are believed to be six French hostages still in Lebanon. The death of one of them has been reported but not confirmed.

SFRY's Vakic Arrives With Message for Al-Kasm
JN210740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Ilija Vakic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and head of the SFRY side to the joint Syrian-SFRY Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, arrived in Damascus last night on an official visit to the country during which he will deliver a message to Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm from Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Exective Council.

Vakic is accompanied on this visit by Ilija Marjanovic, president of the Investment Bank of Yugoslavia [title as heard]. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs and head of the Syrian side on the joint committee; the SFRY ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

People's Assembly Discusses Economic Questions
JN201912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session today under the chairmanship of Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Dr Salim Yasin, and some ministers attended. At the outset of this session, the Assembly discussed the reports of its committees. [passage omitted]

Some deputies asked questions and inquired about the problems resulting from implementing the legislative decrees banning the smuggling of Syrian currency by which some innocent citizens are harmed. They also inquired about the need to ensure the provision of quantities of sterilized wheat seeds required for this year's cultivation and about the unavailability of automobile spare parts and the high prices of existing ones, as well as the shortage of poultry fodder and seed sterilizers and the delay in building the northern Al-Nahr al-Kabir Dam.

Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash answered questions related to his ministry and said the Interior Ministry is eager to implement legislation concerning its tasks and jurisdictions, stressing that implementation of legislative Decrees No 24 and 28, which forbid taking currency out of the country or smuggling it, are primarily to protect the national economy and that the ministry has issued instructions about implementing these two decrees and has distributed them to travel bureaus, emigration and passport offices, and both entry and exit points.

Moreover, the ministry has directly notified citizens and passengers of these measures in Arabic and foreign languages. He added that subsequent instructions stated that the passenger should be asked about what he wants to declare and if the money he is carrying exceeds the allowed sum, the surplus will be deposited in his name until his return. He said that the passenger who carries more than the allowed sum of money will not be considered a violator of the law if he declares the sum he is carrying before entering the customs hall. He also said that the confiscated money is taken from the passenger in return for a receipt and then placed in a bank until the court decides whether it should be returned or confiscated in accordance with valid laws. He added the authority empowered to confiscate money is defined by the law and only specialists are entitled to handle this affair. [passage omitted]

Regarding the northern Al-Nahr al-Kabir Dam, Dr Yasin said the main structure of the dam has been built and that contracts have been made to build some irrigation networks. However, he added, there was a delay and we did not accept the contractors' pretexts about this delay. He said: We will sign contracts for the second part of the irrigation networks in order to begin implementation.

On the need to provide sterilized wheat seeds, he stressed that orders for seeds have been fulfilled, although additional orders have not been met and some of the sterilization materials arrived a month ago and the rest was late for some time. He promised to furnish the Assembly with a subsequent detailed report on this subject.

Regarding poultry fodder, Dr Yasin stressed that the necessary letter of credit was opened for this offer and will soon arrive in the country. [passage omitted

The session was adjourned until 1800 on Saturday, 29 November.

17 Persons Sentenced for Smuggling, Embezzlement
JN200757 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA) — The economic security court here has sentenced 17 persons for smuggling, embezzlement, and misappropriation of public funds. The sentences passed by this court in October and November of this year ranged from 6-month to 15-year imprisonments in addition to financial

fines. These sentences are part of the government's continuous efforts to pursue and punish those who harm and tamper with state property and the society's public welfare.

AL-THAWRAH on UN Resolution Condemning U.S.

JN210816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 21 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On the resolution issued by the United Nations yesterday condemning the U.S. aggression against Libya, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: This resolution is a direct condemnation of the official terrorism being carried out by U.S. imperialism against all peoples and countries that reject imperialist domination and trusteeship and struggle for their political, economic, and social liberation. The UN General Assembly's resolution was issued on the basis that the recent U.S. aggression against Libya actually embodied the official state-sponsored terrorism being carried out by the United States in broad daylight. This is an extremely important issue as it clearly discloses who is the realterrorist in the world and also who is engaged in this terrorism in an official manner.

The UN General Assembly resolution strongly proves that the imperialists and colonialists are the ones engaged in terrorism and working to create the appropriate circumstances and atmosphere in order to establish terrorism everywhere. It is true that the resolution did not directly condemn Britain, but the world realizes that the hands of Thatcher's government are indeed stained with the Libayn people's blood.

Al-Thawrah affirms that Britain was the only country that supported the U.S. aggression and also contributed to it in one way or another. It says: Hence, there was an emphasis that the UN General Assembly resolution actually referred to the British stand, which is similar to the U.S. stand, in dealing with and engagement in terrorism. This is because Thatcher's government, which is today attempting to brand others with the stigma of terrorism, has completely failed to clear itself of joining the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. The Washington and London rulers are the real terrorists who try to frighten and intimidate peoples into submitting to the schemes of colonialist and imperialist forces.

Shamir: 'Not Our Policy' To Sell Iran Arms

TA201450 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1435 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that Israel is concerned about the fate of the Jews in Iran and that it is doing all it can to help them. Our duty is to do everything possible to help our brethern there, and we are doing this within the framework of the possibilities available to us. This was stated by Shamir this afternoon to members of the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Israel.

The prime minister refused to confirm reports about the sale of arms to Iran, saying: All I can say is that it is not our policy to sell arms to Iran. However, Israel would welcome any improvement in relations between Iran and the United States, relations that would decrease tension in the Middle East and strengthen the U.S. position in this region.

Reacts to Reagan Remarks

TA201944 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today refused to comment on President Reagan's remarks that a third country, apparently Israel, was involved in the arms deal with Iran. Speaking to our correspondent Yoram Ronen, the prime minister said: We pray that Secretary of State Shultz will not quit his job. As for President Reagan's comment about Israel's role in the arms shipments to Iran, the prime minister said:

[Begin videotape] [Shamir] I do not know what President Reagan meant. As is known, we do not usually furnish details about arms sales or shipments. We are always prepared to help the United States and its President if we are asked.

[Ronen] President Reagan said that the arms deal with Iran had actually been designed to try and improve relations between the United States and Iran. Do you think there has been an improvement?

[Shamir] It does not seem so at the moment, but there may be some developments which are not yet discernable. [end videotape]

The prime minister added that Israel will make every possible effort to ease the emigration of Jews from Iran. Replying to a question, Shamir said he did not think the condition of Iranian Jews had worsened in the last few months.

Herzog Returns From Asia, Makes Statement

TA210855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog returned a short while ago from his tour of Oceania and Southeast Asia. In a news conference at Lod Airport, the president said that the area he visited is the most extensive development area in the world from an economic perspectiveand that the superpowers are carrying out widespread activities there. However, he expressed his regret that Israel's economic sector has neglected that region, and he hopes that his visit will contribute to improving the economic ties between the countries he had visited and Israel.

In response to a question by our correspondent concerning criticism against the deficient Israeli information campaign in the region, the president said that this problem relates not only to the Pacific Ocean region, but to the entire world.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel adds that the president praised the planning of his trip, saying it took an entire year. The president particularly called attention to the Air Force, which had prepared contingency plans for any possible change or constraint in his itinerary. The president added that he invited New Zealand's prime minister to visit Israel and that the latter will respond to this invitation.

Shamir 'Pleased With' Tour

TA211014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is pleased with the success of the president's tour of Southeast Asia, particularly with the chances it opened for an economic breakthrough. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the prime minister will confer with the president next week and will hear his report on his meetings with the leaders of the Southeast Asian countries he had visited. The president returned from his 18-day tour this morning.

The prime minister told members of an Israel Bonds delegation from Britain this morning that the unity government's main effort at the moment is stabilizing the economy and moving on to growth. The economic ties with Southeast Asia could help this endeavor.

Helicopters Destroy 'Terrorist' Boat in Sidon

TA201707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report by the IDF spokesman, Air Force combat helicopters destroyed a terrorist boat in the port of Sidon this evening. All our helicopters returned safely to their bases.

8 Killed, 6 Injured in Security Zone Explosion

TA201717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] A booby-trapped car exploded this evening on the fringes of the security zone. Three Fijian soldiers, three Lebanese locals, and the two terrorists who were in the car were killed. Three Fijian soldiers, a soldier of the South Lebanese Army [SLA], and two Lebanese locals were injured.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the booby-trapped car, a Mercedes, crossed a UN roadblock about 10 km north of Rosh Haniqra. When it started approaching an SLA roadblock, the soldiers becamesuspicious and opened fire. The driver

reversed the car and fled. UNIFIL soldiers stopped him and asked that he and the passenger get out. However, when several SLA soldiers approached the car the two men managed to elude them, got into the car and set off the detonating mechanism.

Sources in the IDF and the SLA have praised the alertness of the SLA soldiers, pleased that they had barred the car from crossing into Israel.

Renewed Violence, Incidents in Jerusalem
TA201818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The tension and mutual attacks between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem continues. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that four Molotov cocktails were thrown this evening at a house in the Al- Shaykh Jarrah quarter located on the line between East and West Jerusalem. The Molotov cocktails exploded in the backyard without causing any damage. The police have launched an investigation.

A KAKH Movement activist has been arrested by the police in the Shmu'el Hanavi quarter. He was found in the possession of a knife and tear gas. A rally in memory of Eliyahu Amedi, who was murdered in the Old City on Saturday, is currently being held in the quarter. The police have massed 400 policemen at the scene.

Earlier this evening, Knesset member [MK] Ran Kohen of the Citizens' Rights Movement [CRM] was wounded in the Shmu'el Hanavi quarter when he arrived to offer his sympathy to members of the Amedi family. A group of religious zealots attacked him and the CRM's legal adviser. MK Ran Kohen was hit by a stone and was taken to the hospital for treatment. All windows of his car were shattered.

Stones were thrown at a Jewish couple who live in the Jewish Quarter in the Old City this evening. The woman was slightly bruised.

Shamir Sees No 'New Escalation' in Incidents
TA201825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated this evening that the disturbances in Jerusalem are minor and do not require any special treatment by either the government or other authorities. Shamir said that the few attempts made by extremist elements to exploit these incidents for their own purposes do not constitute any deviation from the norm. He was speaking to our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

Shamir added that he does not regard the Air Force operation and the explosion of a booby-trapped car in Lebanon today as a sign of a new escalation. Shamir made it plain that the Air Force operation had not been aimed against the port of Sidon.

Shamir Explains Remarks on Settlements to Mubarak
TA201729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel has explained to Egyptian President Mubarak that his reaction to Shamir's remarks to the Knesset on the issue of settlements was out of order. Mr Shamir told Arabic program correspondent Eldad Pardo that Israel sent the text of his speech in the Knesset along with remarks and explanations to Cairo. Shamir added that the Egyptian president now has a clearer picture of what was said.

Ambassador to France Meets With Chirac
TA201920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] French Premier Jacques Chirac met with Israel's Ambassador to France 'Ovadya Sofer today for over an hour. Details of their discussion were not disclosed, but Voice of Israel's reporter in Paris says the two officials discussed French relations with Syria, the PLO, and the problem of terror. Chirac is said to have asked that the rate of contacts between the two countries be accelerated.

Prisoner Killed in Gaza, Suspected of Cooperating
TA210954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] A security prisoner was murdered in Gaza Prison last night, apparently because his fellow inmates suspected him of cooperating with the Israeli authorities.

Our correspondent for police affairs Shlomo Raz reports that the murdered prisoner, a 22-year-old resident of the Gaza Strip, had been sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment for membership in a hostile organization. His killer, who admitted to the crime, had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, also for belonging to a hostile organization. At the time of the murder, 16 security prisoners were in the prison cell.

October CPI Rises 2.4 Percent; Nisim Comments
TA141246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The consumer price index [CPI] rose 2.4 percent in October. Workers will receive a 5-percent increase in their next paychecks. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that the main factors responsible for the increased index in October were fruit and vegetables, whose prices rose by approximately 10 percent. The semi- annual price index for housing increased by 3.2 percent.

The finance minister says that the October CPI is the lowest in 13 years, but it is still necessary to lower the rate of inflation to European levels. Minister Nisim believes that the coming indexes will be much lower, and noted that the October CPI does not reflect the economic trends because it includes the increases in

the prices of winter clothing, fruit and vegetables, as well as the semi-annual price index for housing.

Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar has said that although the index is lower than expected, it is higher than what we can allow. Our correspondent Tal Rabina reports that the Histadrut secretary general is demanding that the government now tighten price controls, continue to maintain the currency rate, and provide employers with some sort of compensation.

Dov Lautman, president of the Manufacturers Association, says that the increment to be paid in the next wages will not enable the level of prices in Israel to be maintained unless the government reduces labor taxes. He told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that the profitability of exports is at a low, and demanded that decisions be reached that will bring about an improvement in the balance of payments and growth.

'Jewish Satellite' Hookup Established
TA171501 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
17 Nov 86 p 6

[Report by Yaqir Tzur]

[Excerpts] A Jewish satellite station, established through the initiative of the World Zionist Organization, has been inaugurated with a live broadcast from "Capital Studios" in Jerusalem to the general gathering of Jewish Federations in Chicago, in which former prisoner of Zion Natan Shcharanskiy talked with U.S. Vice President George Bush. [passage omitted]

The live television broadcasts via satellite are intended to fill one of the main components of the information and interaction activities between Israel and diaspora Jews. The WJO's Information Department plans to institutionalize the transmissions, and beginning this April to present a regular magazine (monthly and perhaps also weekly) that will include information from Israel such as a news summary, articles on social and cultural issues, interviews, and live discussions between well-known personalities and members of the audience in the various communities. The head of the WJO's Information Department said that in order to finance the broadcasts, which cost as much as $20,000 per hour, commercials will be incorporated, such as information on companies exporting to the United States or information on apartments for sale in Israel.

ALGERIA

Assembly President Receives PNC President

LD201431 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 20/11/86 (APS) — The president of the People's National Assembly, Rabah Bitat received yesterday here the president of the Palestine National Council (PNC), 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih.

Talks were centered on efforts aimed at closing the Palestinian ranks and strengthening Arab ranks round the holy cause. The two sides also surveyed the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East.

Polisario Front Representative Received

LD201246 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 20/11/86 (APS) — The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the People's National Assembly, Abdelkader Bensalah, audienced Wednesday here Mahfoud Ali Beiba, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee in charge of external relations and information. Talks took up the latest developments of the struggle of the Saharan people.

Ethiopian Official Holds News Conference

LD201745 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] "The Ethiopian people has a deep respect for the Algerian people and for the efforts and sacrifices they made for their national edification," Mr Ashagre Yigletu, member of and CC secretary of the Ethiopian Workers Party declared on Wednesday. Mr Yigletu, who gave a press conference at the party central sitting, put a stress on the importance of relations which link the Algerian to the Ethiopian peoples. Dealing with the bilateral cooperation, Mr Yigletu pointed out that it is to be developed notably in the frame of the south-south cooperation. He also added that within the regional and international forums such as the OAU, the UN and the Non-aligned Movement, Algeria and Ethiopia coordinate their actions notably in the support of the peoples' cause.

LIBYA

JANA Reports on Representative's Speech at UN

LD201527 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al-Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The representative of Great al-Jamahiriyah at the U.N. has exposed the hostile policy pursued by the U.S. against his country adding that such a policy aims at intimidating the world at large.

He says that the flagrant U.S. animosity against the Libyan Arab people has started since the outbreak of the Great al-Fatih Revolution in 1969, for this revolution pursues a non-aligned independent policy and has nationalized U.S. monopolies, apart from being supportive to struggling peoples. Such a course is not liked by the U.S. because the latter likes Great al-Jamahiriyah to be under its control.

He has surveyed the hostile policy pursued by the U.S. against Libya enumerating its the political, diplomatic, economic, commercial, technical, scientific, military and information spheres.

He also points out the compulsory economic measures imposed by the U.S. on exports to Libya and the banning of experts and companies from working in it in addition to its prevention of the Libyan students from pursuing their studies and technology in the U.S.A., not to mention its attempts to incur damage on oil industries in Libya.

Al-Jamahiriyah representative has pointed out that U.S. sanctions against his country contravene U.N. Charter and international laws and conventions.

He has denounced the vile disinformation campaign waged by Washington against Great al-Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership. This war, he continues, has reached its zenith in the exposure of the disinformation campaign against Al-Jamahiriyah which aims at creating confusion and slander and was concocted by the U.S. national security advisor Poindexter. He points out that the American public opinion has been the first victim of such fabrications and lies.

He has denounced the international Zionist circles that control the media organs in the U.S. He says that these circles have been backing this disinformation campaign because of their deep-rooted prejudice against Great al-Jamahiriyah because of its constant stands in support of world liberation movements spearheaded by the Palestinian resistance.

He points out that regardless of the disinformation campaign against Great al-Jamahiriyah Washington has opted for the military alternative because all of its attempts to achieve its hostile objectives have failed. Therefore it launched a barbaric aggression which claimed the lives of 100's of innocent people.

Such practices violate U.N. Charter and the General Assembly resolutions which call for achieving peace in the Mediterranean Sea region.

He has also mentioned the declarations of the eighth summit of the Non-aligned Movement, O.A.U. and the statement of the foreign ministers of Muslim countries who held their meeting in New York, apart from the Council of Arab Foreign Ministers and the protest demonstrations taking place worldwide in the wake of this aggression.

He asserts that the U.S. has had only flimsy allegations against the Libyan Arab people and has got no hard evidence to substantiate what it calls Libyan terrorism.

While stressing the rejection of terrorism by Great al-Jamahiriyah he has reiterated the defiance to U.S. Administration to bring it to the world court of justice as regards its allegations. He stresses that Great al-Jamahiriyah is prepared for an international inquiry through the Security Council.

He has condemned British-U.S.-Zionist coordination to prepare a new aggression against Syria similar to that launched by the administration of child killer Reagan against Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He stresses that the objectives of the fabrications and accusations against Great al-Jamahiriyah and Syria are but desperate attempts to subjugate them after the subjugation of some other Arab voices in preparation for liquidating the Palestinian cause.

He adds that the General Assembly will make the appropriate reply to this aggression by denouncing it and those that stood behind it to have it carried out. He continues that condemnation by itself is not enough, for the U.S. Administration record is full of condemnations, giving an example of the resolution passed by the General Assembly Tuesday night denouncing U.S. hostile policy against Nicaragua.

He stresses the importance of closing ranks to compel the U.S. Administration besides its tools and instrument, namely the Zionist enemy, to respect the U.N. and its resolutions.

UN Discusses U.S. 'Aggression'

LD201542 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al-Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The U.N. General Assembly has started this morning discussing the item of the U.S. barbaric armed aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah launched earlier this year.

The discussions will be based on a draft resolution submitted by 24 U.N. member states, apart from the declaration of the O.A.U.

JANA's correspondent says that this morning's session will be to listen to speeches by representatives of Qatar to speak for the Arab group. Other speakers will be from Yemen, U.S. Administration, Czechoslovakia, Syria, Vietnam, Democratic Germany.

In the afternoon's session, representatives will deliver speeches for India, U.S. aircraft carrier Britain for the EEC, Ukrainian SSR, Kuwait, Democratic Yemen, Cuba, White Russia [Belorussia], Indonesia, Sudan, Malta, Iran and Zaire.

It is scheduled that the discussions will continue until tomorrow as speeches will be delivered by the representatives of Bulgaria, USSR, Laos, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, Albania and the Zionist entity.

This resolution demands that the U.S. refrain from using or threatening to use force to settle disputes with Great al-Jamahiriyah. Peaceful means should be resorted to.

It also stresses the right of Great al-Jamahiriyah to be compensated for the material and human losses it has sustained by this U.S. aggression.

It calls for the imposition of cultural and economic punishments on the U.S. including the freezing of its assets.

It expresses the concern of the states that have submitted this resolution regarding the disinformation campaign against Great al-Jamahiriyah.

The resolution refers also to the declarations of OAU, the Non-aligned Movement and the Organization of Islamic Conference that have condemned this aggression and have expressed support for Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Mention should be made that this draft resolution has been submitted by Great al-Jamahiriyah, UAE, USSR, Afghanistan, Iran, Bulgaria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian SSR, White Russia, Democratic Yemen, Syria, Laos, Ghana, Vietnam, Cuba, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia and Nicaragua.

Qatar representative has repudiated the flimsy U.S. allegations.

In his speech at the General Assembly this morning, he says this aggression violates the second article of U.N. Charter which exhorts settling problems by peaceful means, apart from the Clause No. (4) which makes it binding that member states should not resort to force in their relations.

On behalf of the Arab group, he has called on the General Assembly to support the submitted draft resolution.

The Vietnamese ambassador, in his speech at the General Assembly has denounced the U.S. aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah adding that by this action U.S. intended to send a message to small struggling nation not to oppose its hegemony.

He has paid tribute to the fortitude of the people of Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He has likened this aggression and that against Grenada to those waged by the Zionist entity and the racist South African regime against the struggling peoples.

He has also exposed the disinformation campaign against Great al-Jamahiriyah.

In concluding his speech he has reiterated the supportive stand of the Vietnamese people alongside the Libyan Arab people stressing that disputes should be solved peacefully, not through the use of force.

The Syrian representative at the U.N. in his speech today at the General Assembly has condemned the policy of the U.S. asserting that it has pursued a provocative policy for many years against Great Jamahiriyah.

He points out that the U.S. has resorted to armed aggression and disinformation campaign after being unable to subjugate the revolutionary Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He adds that this aggression represents a dangerous precedent in international relations, apart from being a violation of U.N. Charter.

He emphasises that this aggression is not only against Al-Jamahiriyah but it is an aggression against the whole Arab nation.

He stresses that this aggression should be named in the agenda as the U.S.-British aggression against Al-Jamahiriyah because the U.S. aircraft carrier Britain was a basic partner in this aggression.

The representative of Yemen Arab Republic, in his speech at the General Assembly, has denounced the barbaric aggression launched against Great al-Jamahiriyah by the U.S. Administration earlier this year adding that it is to be condemned that the President of the U.S. was boasting about this aggression on the TV. He asserts that U.S. behaviour represents maximum state-sponsored terrorism.

He has also strongly attacked the U.S. Administration in its defiance of world public opinion by the use of veto at the U.N. Security Council to block the draft resolution that condemns its aggression against Libya. Such a situation is similar to the case when a defendant makes use of this veto to protect himself. Finally he has condemned the disinformation campaign against Great al-Jamahiriyah waged by the U.S. Administration.

People's Congress Discusses Arab Situation

LD201726 Tripoli JANA in English 1030 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Council of Delegates of the Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Congress held a meeting yesterday to discuss the deteriorating situation prevailing now in the Arab homeland in the wake of the visit made to the Zionist entity by perished Al-Sadat. The speakers were the general secretary of the congress and the Arab intellectual Naji al-Wash [name as received].

The delegates from Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, Great al-Jamahiriyah, Democratic Yemen and PLO have all become of the opinion that the Stable David accords are the cause behind the worsening of the situation in the Arab homeland as was expected by the leader of the revolution.

Such a situation like the bombing-raid on Great al-Jamahiriyah, the slander campaign against Syria, the impending disintegration of Iraq because of Saddam's treachery can only be encountered through Arab unity and a firm supportive stand alongside the Great al-Fatih Revolution, Syria and the Palestinian and Lebanese struggle.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Makes Statement at News Conference

EA202350 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Opening statement by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at news conference at Omdurman television studios on 19 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] I want to talk to you about what I call the great dialogue. There are four issues that form the elements of this greater dialogue: religion and politics, national belonging, authority, and wealth. We have already started working toward a new agreement in Sudan. In matters pertaining to religion and politics, moves are afoot to amend clause 4 of the provisional Constitution adopted in 1985. We are trying to repeal the September laws and to replace them with a proper legal substitute. These are things we have achieved in advance of the national constitutional conference as a means of mobilizing people for what we call the great dialogue.

As far as national belonging is concerned, we regard Sudan, in its natural social state, as an Arab-African country and the Arabic language as the first national language of our country. This will be reflected in the working papers of the constitutional conference. We agree that Sudanese culture is varied and that these different cultures will develop. We hope that our cultural and information policy will recognize the peaceful coexistence of different races and cultures which enrich each other and we will act on that basis. This is also a subject about which we must reach comprehensive and clear agreement so that it does not become a cause for division.

It proceeds from this that we reject racism, whether or not it arises from Arab sources. We regard Arabness as a cultural and linguistic attribute and not a racial one. Emphasis must be laid on this meaning. This is the true meaning of our history and heritage. Being Sudanese or African is a racial attribute. It means heritage, cultures, residence, and geography. Sudan is a melting pot of assimilation. This joint assimilation unites us all in some things and allows us to differ in other things. We hope that detailed agreement will be reached on the question of this attribute.

As for authority, we take a new view of this subject. This view is based on the highest standards. For example, we say that the representation of the southern brothers in higher executive authority should conform with the proportion of the southern population in the country. We are now working to review participation at all levels so that the different administrative, executive, higher, and other intermediate levels are based on actual participation of the Sudanese in the full sense of the word, so that the inherited situation is rectified.

As far as wealth is concerned, we are now busy with a new plan for national development. The aims of this development will have [word indistinct] links and contacts to recognize the importance of the regional problem and to solve it. We are now prepared to communicate with all authorities who are cooperating with us on the development issue to draw up a plan for recovery in the south and other affected areas so that development can be carried out there as soon as the security situation allows. This is a matter involving wealth. So we say that we are now serious in pursuing this path. All these considerations will form the actual basis, the documentation, for what we call the greater dialogue. We call upon all those concerned with this matter, and it concerns us all, to participate in this greater dialogue so that the expected national conference is a climax to this greater dialogue.

I also want to talk about the constitutional amendments issue. There is a long detailed story on what this subject means, but we concern ourselves with three basic clauses regarding this constitutional amendment: clauses 4, 16, and 100. Thie amendment is not so much an amendment as an addition. I shall clarify the additions and their justifications. Clause 4 of the present Constitution states: The Islamic Shariah and custom form the basic source of legislation. The law of personal status of non-Muslims is governed by the laws specific to them. This source is defective from two points of view: first, because it placed the Shariah and customary law on an equal footing. Second, because it does not refer to the affiliation of a large number of Sudanese who want their affiliation to be mentioned in these sources. And therefore we see the need to amend this text to rectify and broaden it so that it achieves universality regarding the Sudanese character. There are different proposed texts for amendment and the final text will soon be agreed upon, but the required aspects of the amendment are: a clause on the Islamic Shariah, a clause on other divine religions, particularly Christianity, and a clause on other sources such as customary law as long as it does not contradict divine revelations. The question is: What hinders the production of these amendments?

With regard to the Muslim, there is no difficulty if he examines the principles of his religion, abandons obstinacy, and stops looking for problems and creating artificial crises. If he proceeds on the basis of sound understanding of his religion, aware that our religion does not reject but accepts that the law of those who preceded us is also our law and that the Koran confirms this. [passage omitted containing Koranic quotation]

As for other nonreligious sources, these too can be incorporated as long as they do not contradict any of the revealed scriptures on the Islamic law principle of Istishab. This is a well-known topic, and so all customary law is acceptable as long as it does not contradict the fundamentals. The door is open to deriving law from custom. This is all known to the Muslim who is aware of the requirements of his faith. The obstinate and those who seek problems will have difficulties, but the difficulties are created by them.

As for those who say: Why should we talk about religion? What is the meaning of religion? We must talk about secularism alone and do away with the religious dimension completely. We tell them: Which country in the world has ignored religion in this manner? The queen of Britain is the head of the church, and in Christian countries that are ruled by modern laws the ruling parties call themselves, for example, the Christian Democratic Party, the ruling party in Germany and the Netherlands [as heard]. The fact is that there are no laws free from the fundamental beliefs of the peoples upholding them, and there are no cultural, ethical, or spiritual laws of proven experience. There are no laws like mathematical figures which have no link with cultures and civilizations. This does not exist. A demand for this is a demand for the impossible. What we must do is to take all this and defend our commitments and beliefs to prevent anyone from imposing his beliefs on others. We accept borrowing from others as long as it does not contradict our fundamentals. This is possible. Anything apart from this is a demand for the impossible and, in fact, a matter that does not agree with reality, logic, or truth.

Thus we say that secularism, meaning we should overcome all our discussions on religious affiliations, is an impossible and stupid demand. To talk about a clause as if we were talking about Muslims alone is also stupid. Our understanding must be vast to absorb all these different fields, and I personally see no difficulty on the basis of Islam in doing that. Thus, those who face difficulties are looking for problems and circumstances that were of their own making and not created by divine revelation. Therefore, amending this clause is required to allow those of different religious affiliations to borrow from other sources in a manner which does not contradict the fundamental principles. This is acceptable and logical, opposed only by obstinate Muslims and others who want to deny the Muslims their origins and attack them, which is itself an impossible demand. The middle way is best. [passage omitted]

Christian-Islamic Peace Meeting Postponed

JN201307 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (SUNA) — The first meeting of the Christian-Islamic peace committee, scheduled to be held yesterday under Idris al-Banna, State Council deputy chairman and the committee's chairman, has been postponed due to extraordinary circumstances. A new date for the meeting will be fixed later.

It is noteworthy that this committee was formed last week following a meeting which was attended by representatives of the Sudanese Churches Council, Muslim scholars, Idris al-Banna and the attorney general with the aim of making endeavors to stop the war in southern Sudan.

IMF Talks Conclude; Finance Minister Comments

JN201926 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1729 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (SUNA) — Concluding their talks here today, Finance and Economic Planning Ministry officials and an IMF team agreed on the main objectives of the economic program proposed by Sudan.

This was announced to SUNA by Dr Bashir 'Umar, minister of finance and economic planning. He pointed out that the agreement calls for boosting production, encouraging exports, and reducing general expenditures to the extent they do not affect production, necessary commodities, and the program for reforming establishments. It also calls for increasing revenues and confining imports to necessary consumer commodities and production goods.

The minister explained the IMF showed an understanding of Sudan's circumstances as it recongized the difficulty of lifting subsidies on necessary commodities and backed Sudan's 4-year development plan under which comprehensive reforms will be carried out during the next 4 years. In his statement, the minister said the IMF team showed some reservations about some aspects of the proposed program, adding that dialogue with the IMF will continue to reach an agreement on controversial issues.

Concluding his statement, the minister affirmed the IMF entered negotiations without preconditions. It also accepted the principle of holding a dialogue over the program proposed by Sudan, accepted the principle of not talking about lifting subsidies on necessary commodities, and welcomed the government's economic reforms. The minister said he would hold a news conference next Monday in which he would explain all details concerning talks with the IMF team.

Sudan Airways To Become Public Company

JN201303 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 20 (SUNA) — The cabinet yesterday agreed in principle on transferring the Sudan Airways company into a public company in which participate the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry, the public sector banks and the Sudanese Development Corporation.

The decision was taken yesterday following the discussion of a report submitted to the cabinet by a specialized committee.

The report has suggested that transferring the company from a government-owned to a public company would help Sudan Airways to draw its own administrative and financial independent status which is necessary for the work of the company as an international airline.

SPLA Rebels Report Battle Gains in South

EA201602 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Bari 1120 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Terekeka — On the morning of Monday, 10 November 1986, SPLA fighters of Locust Battalion under the comamnd of Lieutenant Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk, member of the SPLA-SPLM high command and overall commander of north-central Sudan [as heard], assisted by Major Tonj Ayii Jok, attacked enemy positions in Terekeka town. The enemy suffered 18 killed, in addition to 21 militiamen who were also killed. One enemy vehicle was destroyed and a 12.7-mm anti-aircraft gun captured. [passage omitted]

Bor — SPLA fighters from Scorpion Battalion and others from Locust Battalion under the overall command of Major James Ajith, assisted by Captain Thon Auat, have collected foodstuffs dropped by a government plane meant for the besieged garrison of Bor. The items collected were: 12 sacks of wheat flour; 30 cans of Tahania, 10 cans of yeast, and 20 pieces of soap. [passage omitted]

Torit — The SPLA fighters of Tingili Battalion and others from Brooms Battalion under the overall command of Lt-Col Alfred Lado Gore, assisted by James Jeda Wani, shot and killed many enemy soldiers only 3 miles from Torit-Juba road. The enemy soldiers tried to regroup to fight back and open the road to Torit so supplies from Juba could proceed to Kapoeta, but this was in vain. The battle began at 0600 and ended at 1415.

On the same day, a convoy of vehicles taking supplies to Katire was attacked and two of the vehicles were destroyed completely. Thirty-eight government soldiers were killed and 12 seriously wounded. [passage omitted]

SPLA Radio Urges Listeners To 'March to Khartoum'

EA201752 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Bari 1120 GMT 15 Nov 86

[James Tanka Duku commentary from "Program of the Fighters"]

[Text] Greetings brothers and sisters. My topic today is about the war in Sudan. I am pleased to explain to you that since the Addis Ababa agreement of 1972, when you were given the so-called High Executive Council [HEC], you have believed that all your problems were solved and that you were liberated. That is because the government was controlled by you; you had the governors, the commissioners, people in police, prisons, and even in the Army. That is why for a time you were happy.

But what about you Anyanya fighters who suffered in the bush from 1956 up to 1972? Most of you were not given posts in the government. Some of you were completely jobless and a few of you became laborers working on roads and cleaning the towns. I am not very sure if this is what you fought for. Here I must tell you that you have been robbed by the Arabs and that up to now you have not obtained the fruit of your labor. I am sure you relaize this fact.

Some of you, like the late (Aggrey Jaden), who put all his efforts into the liberation of the people, realized and refused to take part in the so-called HEC government. They were able to realize that the Juba autonomous government was like a flower that looks fine during the rainy season, but dries up during the dry season, just like a candle that lights well in a room but will be extinguished outside in the wind. He refused absolutely to take part in such a government, because money earned from it is blood money. Moreover, you have not been given all your rights and some of you are still mourning for your loved ones killed by the Arabs.

Brothers and sisters: I now appeal to you all to sit down and realize the truth, understand the truth and how it came about. The truth is not about getting a job in Juba or any other town of the south; not about becoming a director or even a governor or owning a car. And even if it were, how many of you have those things? And for those few who have benefited from such goods, do they now think they are liberated? Some of you talk about development. How do you think a country's development can be brought about? Is it like opening a door or the growth of an infant?

Let me tell you that developing a country is like this: First, peace must be realized, and peace for you, the common man, can only be realized if all roads are open and safe for traveling — safe so that if you want to buy something from the towns or take something for sale you can go safely without worrying about your safety. You must have learned how dangerous most of our roads have become today. Many vehicles have been blown up because the government is not able to protect you when you travel.

Second, development means opening schools for both the young and the old. Reading will enable you to be intelligent like the white people. They don't work in hardship like you, but they work hard by sitting down and thinking about how to make important things like vehicles, aircraft, bridges, and many other things. This is the most important factor in understanding how a country develops. You will be able to read and follow the running of your government and you will also realize that by reading, life will become easy for you.

Third, a change in our methods of farming must be brought about. That hoe you are using is no longer important in today's farming. Using it will not enable you to get a proper blanket or salt. Now you need tractors in order to produce enough for both consumption and export — to produce things like coffee, tobacco, cotton, and nuts. You also need to have machines for making sugar and oil. Your mangoes in Kajokeji, Yei, Maridi, and Yamboo will not rot and go to waste.

Fourth, opening of dispensaries in various places and the introduction of health education. Many people have died of simple diseases that could have been cured had there been dispensaries. Many of you have lived in Juba and you have seen that your towns smell of feces. Would you like your town to continue smelling like this?

You must, above all, realize that all those services must be brought to you, the farmers. You should not have to look for them in the north. You are denied those services so that you go to Khartoum, and when you return you begin talking about what you saw there. You will even forget your culture and call your people Ahali, a word used by the Arabs for primitive people. Brothers and sisters, were we born to endure such suffering brought to us by the Arabs?

What should we do then? Let me ask you one thing: If you think that your government is the right one, why do you not get those services? Ask your former leaders to tell you why you are not served like others. Ask Abel Alier, Joseph Lagu, Joseph James Tombura, and his deputy Francis Wajo, and then Peter Cyrillo.

People who are working in Juba get their salaries from Khartoum. That money does not belong to Khartoum, but to the whole Sudan. Are we not Sudanese? Should we not be given what belongs to us? The chairman of the SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang, has appealed to you, the people of Kuku, Kakwa, Pajulu, Mundari, and Bari to wake up and march to Khartoum to get your share, but not to beg for it. Let us think how to get there. Do we think the Arabs will stand by and watch us come? I do not think so. I now appeal to the people who understand this language to wake up now and set out for Khartoum to take our own money, but not to beg.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Meets With Algeria's Ibrahimi

LD201234 Algiers APS in English 1002 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 20/11/86 (APS) — Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi conferred Wednesday here with Tunisian Premier Rachid Sfar.

Relations between the two countries, mainly means to reinforce bilateral cooperation in conformity with the spirit of the treaty of fraternity and concord were the main points dealt with during talks which were also attended by the Tunisian foreign minister and Algerian ambassador to Tunisia.

ETHIOPIA

Radio Linkup With Moscow Marks Treaty Date

EA210945 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR today observed the 8th anniversary of their signing of a friendship and cooperation agreement, which enabled them to strengthen existing relations.

The signing of the agreement, which has great significance in the history of the two countries, was marked by a radio linkup between the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia and Moscow Radio through which high-level officials of both sides exchanged congratulatory messages and held discussions on the mutual benefits arising from the agreement.

Comrade Mersie Ejigu, WPE Central Committee member, minister on the National Committee for Central Planning, and chairman of the Ethiopia-Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Trade Joint Commission, conveyed a congratulatory message on behalf of Ethiopia and held discussions.

He expressed profound happiness over the establishment of the radio linkup on the occasion of the anniversary. He noted that after the upsurge of the Ethiopian revolution, economic, scientific, and trade cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia had been promoted and expanded.

SOMALIA

SRSP Elects Siad Barre, Central Committee

EA192250 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Summary] "The third SRSP Congress this afternoon unanimously elected Challe Mohamed Siad Barre secretary general of the SRSP for the next 5 years.

"The congress also elected a new Central Committee of 47 members. The names of the new members are as follows":

1. Mohamed Siad Barre
2. Mohamed Ali Samantar
3. Hussein Kulmi Afrah
4. Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle
5. Ahmed Mohamed Farrah
6. Abdalla Mohamed Fadil
7. Mahmud Gele Yusuf
8. Mohamed Sheikh Usman
9. (Farah Wais Dulleh)
10. Mussa Rabile Ghod
11. (Abd al-Razzaq Mahmud Abu Bakr)
12. (Abd al-Qadir Haji Mohamed)
13. (Ahmad Hasan Musa)
14. Mohamed Omar Jess
15. Abd U Rahman Jama Barre
16. Abd I Qasim Salad Hussein
17. Abdi Salam Sheikh Hussein
18. Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed
19. (Mohamed Buraleh Ismail)
20. (Mohamed Hawadleh Madhar
21. (Mahmud Ali Ahmed)
22. (Mahmud Jama Ahmed)
23. Adan Mohamed Ali
24. (Uthman Jama Ali)
25. (Ahmad Abshir Botan)
26. (Fatimah Umar Hashi)
27. (Ahmad Shireh Mahmud)
28. Abdullahi Osoble Siad
29. Abdullahi Warsam Nur;
30. (Yusuf Ibrahim Ali Abu Ras)
31. (Adan Abdi Dualeh)
32. (Adan Abdullahi Nur)
33. (Mohamed Jibril Musa)
34. (Ismail Ahmed Ismail)
35. (Bileh Rafleh Guled)
36. (Warsama Abdullahi Ali)
37. (Mohamed Mahmud Warsama)
38. (Yusuf Ali Uthman)
39. (Mohamed Ali Sharman)
40. Ahmed Habib Ahmed

41. (Mohamed Umar Uthman)

42. (Ahmed Sahal Ali)

43. (Abd al-Rahman Abdi Husayn

44. (Abukar Hasan Weheliyeh)

45. (Salah Mohamed Ali)

46. (Mohammad Ali Nur)

47. (Ali Hussein Abdullahi).

"The third congress, which officially ended this afternoon, also unanimously approved the nomination of Challe Mohamed Siad Barre by the SRSP as the presidential candidate for the next 7 years.

"After naming top party officials, the chairman of the congress disclosed that the names of Political Bureau officials will be announced later.

"While the officials were being named, congress delegates continually sang songs in praise of the congress and expressing their total support for the election.

"SRSP Secretary General Challe Mohamed Siad Barre made a closing speech, in which he stressed the importance of the responsibility facing delegates and committees in implementing resolutions endorsed at the third congress. These include party issues, economic, political, defense, social and national security sectors as well as the implementation of the national development plan over the next 5 years from 1987 to 1991."

Siad Barre Attends Opening of SRSP Congress

EA210002 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tangible results were achieved during the Third SRSP Congress, which officially ended last night, in the political, economic and social fields, on party matters, internal and external policies, and the defense and security of the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic]. The resolutions adopted by the congress were prepared by committees entrusted with these responsibilities and their work was preceded by a briefing by the SRSP Secretary General Challe Muhammad Siad Barre at the opening of the congress. [passage omitted]

The congress resolved that the party should rid itself of obstacles that hinder the implementation of its many objectives for the achievement of the party's program of action and revolutionary reforms. The congress showed its commitment toward carrying out the party's resolutions, and swore to live within the party's guidelines. The party also resolved to purge those who have failed to live up to the party's principles and ethics, and that party officials be given the recognition they deserve and opportunities to widen their knowledge. [passage omitted]

On the economy, the congress passed resolutions designed to encourage productivity in agricultural projects, livestock, industry and fisheries, and called on the Somali people to use local products to minimize national government department and private expenditure to reduce inflation; to increase the quantity and quality of exports; to intensify tax collection campaigns and strengthen the policy of making the Somali shilling stronger and to lower inflation, and to proceed with the program to revise the country's economy and finance.

To give special priority to the development of regions and rural areas in order to prevent overcrowding in urban areas; to give priority to mechanized agriculture and to revise energy needs, with emphasis on the mainstays of the economy; to improve the processing of fruits and vegetables and to look for markets; to encourage rich Somalis to invest in the country and exploit resources at home; to make efforts in the implementation of the Bardhere Dam project; to make greater efforts in order to complete the road connecting [words indistinct]; to strengthen fisheries and expand fishing centers, to acquire boats and fishing equipment, and to construct feeder roads; to make local authorities in coastal areas or districts play a significant role in the exploitation of marine resources; to make efforts to acquire modern scientific equipment which can detect mineral deposits; to launch a vigorious campaign to attract both local and overseas tourists; to directfuture construction of factories at both local and foreign markets, and to set up a marine college; to give the management and direction of agencies to experienced and capable people in those fields. [passage omitted]

On foreign policy, the congress passed resolutions for the Somali Government to strengthen its nonaligned position in opposing military pacts, the arms race, apartheid and oppression; to support the peaceful coexistence of peoples of the world who differ in ideology and religion; to strengthen its relations with the Arab and African countries and play bigger roles in the Arab league and the OAU; to try to strengthen relations and cooperation in trade, tourism, communications, education, science, culture, and sports with neighboring states, and similarly to strengthen the SDR's good relations with the Western world, especially the United States; to honestly pursue the peace talks with Ethiopia and try to improve SDR relations with the USSR and other East European states; to continue the humanitarian assistance to refugees in the SDR; to strenghten Somalia's role in finding a solution to the Middle East crisis and supporting the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and independence; to strengthen SRSP relations with other socialist and democratic parties; to base Somali foreign policy on helping Somali people living outside the country [as heard]; to encourage the party to try to play a role in IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development] and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area]. Resolutions were also passed on the party's opposition to nuclear tests and glorification of dangerous weapons, and support for the quest for peace and stability in the world. [passage omitted]

On matters of defense and security, the congress agreed that members of the armed forces should be equipped with what is necessary for them to defend themselves and for the implementation of their duties, and that cooperation between members of the armed forces and the public be boosted and strengthened; that

emphasis should be given to defense matters; that the internal security forces be reviewed and their ability and capability be reexamined and strengthened; that all illegal arms should be recovered and that the law governing the possession of illegal arms be amended, and the nation's security be maintained and that the law on security and defense be respected, and the violators of such laws be dealt with accordingly; that members of the armed forces should fully participate in the implementation of the new party program of action and revolutionary reform, and that they should live within those guidelines. The congress also fully endorsed recommendations to review the party program and guidelines.

Presidential Election Slated for 23 Dec

EA202023 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Second Vice President and Minister of National Planning Challe Hussein Kulmie Afrah today opened a seminar at the SRSP headquarters in Mogadishu on the arrangements for the 23 December presidential election. He was speaking to secretaries of party committees, regional and district governments and regional commanders of the Armed Forces.

Opening the seminar, Challe Kulmie Afrah explained the arrangements for the election of the SDR president for the next 7 years and the roles of the party, administration, social organizations and other social groups in this process. He said that it is necessary to learn from previous elections, the constitution and the elections of deputies to the people's Assembly, since the revolution has shown the need to give every citizen a chance to vote in accordance with the constitution.

Minister of the Interior Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the SRSP Central Committee, made a comparison between the election of the SDR president and the so-called elections that used to exist in the country before the revolution. He made it clear that this is a new and historic election, one in which the first Somali president will be legally elected. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Frontline States Ministers End Meeting

EA202024 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Ministers of defense and security of the frontline states have condemned South Africa's sponsorship and support of armed bandits engaged in the destabilization activities against the countries. A final communique issued today after their 2-day meeting in Dar es Salaam expressed concern at the deteriorating defense and security situation in the region, brought about by the increased South African aggression and destabilization activities.

The ministers, who have been meeting since yesterday under the chairmanship of the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and national service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, also strongly condemned South Africa's acts of military aggression, economic sabotage and political blackmail. They resolved to strengthen their concerted efforts to safeguarde their territorial integrity and security, and emphasized the need to maintain solidarity in practical terms with Angola and Mozambique.

In their communique, the ministers from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe appreciated the progress made in the liberation struggle and pledged continued political, diplomatic and material support to the liberation movements until final victory.

The ministers paid tribute to the late president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, and reaffirmed their solidarity to the people, party and government of Mozambique on this sad occasion.

The meeting was also attended by (?southern) African liberation movements.

CAMEROON

Biya Address to Nation on Reform, Presidency

AB202025 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Address to the nation by President Paul Biya in Yaounde on 20 November — live or recorded; broadcast in French followed by announcer-read English version; processed from the English]

[Text] Fellow Cameroonians, through your massive support, our national New Deal Policy came into being on November 6, 1982. I undertook to build with you a strong and democratic state, endowed with an administration that is free from laxism, favoritism, and regionalism, and undue delay. The creation of new provinces and ministries is a testimony of our resolve to make progrexs.

We have indeed made gigantic progress in the political, economic, cultural, and social sectors. Democratization and liberalization have been a catalyst of this progress. In order to honor the commitments I made to lead Cameroon to a bright future, I have decided to carry out more reform in the state machinery by improving its organization and functioning.

The Constitution empowers the head of state and head of government to conduct the business of the Republic and to define the policy of the nation. I have ensured and will continue to ensure the unity of the state. In like manner, I have conducted and will continue to conduct the business of the Republic. The Constitution empowers the head of state to set up, organize, and manage administrative services. I undertake to modernize them.

However, I want the ministers I appoint to be responsible people. They must increasingly be so within the context of a system of government which will remain presidential. They will be granted more and diversified delegations of power and signature. The list of endorsements by the president will be reduced to the barest minimum. Study groups will be set up within certain ministries to enable them to perform their new functions effectively, rapidly, and creatively. Ministers must form a homogeneous, united, and coherent team. They will therefore meet more often and very regularly within an advisory and consultative body. The Council of Ministers should become a forum for government deliberations, a forum where major files committing the future of the state and nation are examined and where the New Deal is translated into concrete terms. So, the reform of our administration will for our ministers and their assistants be a challenge to be met through a complete change in attitudes and working methods. However, such reform does not suffice.

A thorough restructuring of the Presidency of the Republic is indispensable so that it can exclusively play the role of adviser to the head of state, animator, coordinator, and supervisor of government actions. For this reason, the Secretariat General of the Presidency will be replaced by two bodies; namely, the Cabinet of the President and the Secretariat General of the Government.

The Cabinet of the President will comprise persons selected from public services and elsewhere. Its duties will be to advise the head of state, while its objective will be to ensure the progress of Cameroon and the well-being of Cameroonians.

The Secretariat General of the Government, for its part, will be responsible for ensuring the respect of the republican institution and the continuation of the state. It will also ensure the careful preparation of meetings of the Council of Ministers and the follow-up of decisions taken. The present civil cabinet will be replaced by the president's private cabinet. A special command post, a department of presidential security, and the ministries delegates will be maintained.

Furthermore, in order to fight favoritism in recruitment to senior administrative positions, I shall have a study to be conducted on the possibility of setting up a public service commission whose task will be to help the head of state recruit competent, upright, and loyal persons.

(?Our) adminstrative facilities will be enriched and modernized. Computerization and office automation systems will be introduced gcadually while measures will be taken to ensure the confidentiality of the decisions of the Presidency. By giving ministers a greater share of responsibility, by transforming the Council of Ministers into an active forum for high-level government cooperation, and by transforming the Presidency of the Republic into a dynamic body, I intend to make the Cameroon Administration a modern, forward looking administration. This is another step toward modernizing our constitutional state and a ruling democracy. Long live Cameroon.

Biya Receives CAR Envoy, Kolingba Message

AB201515 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] A special envoy from the CAR, Guy Darlan, was received at State House this morning by President Paul Biya. The envoy, CAR's minister of plan, statistics, economic and financial cooperation, accompanied by the secretary general at the Presidency of the CAR, was bearer of a special message from President Andre Kolingba to his Cameroonian counterpart.

Asked on the frequent visits by CAR special envoys to Cameroon, Mr Darlan said they were in line with the friendly and cooperation ties between the two countries. Also answering a question on what had been done to see to it that the forthcoming [word indistinct] of former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa receives a fair trial, the envoy said the Consititution of the CAR would be respected during the trial.

CHAD

Former Rebels Set To Recognize Habre Government

AU201435 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Nov 20 (AFP) — Dissidents loyal to Chadian ex-president Goukouni Oueddei are set to recognize President Hissein Habre and enter into talks with his government, a top aide of Mr. Goukouni said.

Kailan Ahmet, Mr. Goukouni's chief of staff, said in an interview released Thursday by the French weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* that the talks with Mr. Habre's administration would take place "in full view of everybody." [passage omitted]

In the interview, Mr Ahmet said that Libya had "lost the war in Chad."

He added that Mr. Goukouni's followers were "clearly obliged" to recognize Mr. Habre's administration and that a merger of Mr. Goukouni's and Mr. Habre's forces following future negotiations could "not be ruled out." He added that for the time being "we have only asked for a cease-fire."

The former rebel official said that Mr. Goukouni's forces were now "fundamentally at odds" with Libya, after a period during which they had "used the Libyans to defend our cause."

Mr. Habre's government, which controls the southern half of Chad, has in recent weeks reported heavy fighting in the north of the country.

It has accused the Libyans, whose country borders Chad to the north, of committing atrocities against civilians in the mainly-desert region and has asked for international help in recapturing the north.

Paris Reports Clashes Continuing in North

LD201700 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Clashes are continuing in northern Chad between Libyan troops and Goukouni's forces. Clashes took place in the east around Fada and in the west in the Tibesti area, which the Libyans are shelling. Faced with the imposing Libyan military machine, Goukouni's forces are carrying out a policy of harassment and are taking refuge in the impregnable mountains of Tibesti and Ennedi. They are being supplied in part with arms and ammunition by Ndjamena, and they are also retrieving weapons in battle from the Libyans. At what stage is the idea of negotiations at the moment?

To clarify this somewhat complex situation we can say in general that facing the Ndjamena government, or side by side with it, are currently: first of all Goukouni Oueddei and his People's Armed Forces, who have concluded a verbal cease-fire agreement with Ndjamena and who have the same objective, to throw the Libyans out of Chad. They want to start unconditional negotiations with President Hissein Habre. Another group, the one that in Cotonou is claiming to control a new GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], is led by Acheikh ibn Oumar and backed by Libya and has not set its conditions for coming to the negotiating table. Finally, the last group, which could now be called the dissidents of the original GUNT, are those who refused to sign the Cotonou document, and who while not accepting Goukouni's authority, are for the holding soon of unconditional negotiations with Ndjamena.

In conclusion, one can say that it is quite possible that the Goukouni supporters may try to contact these dissidents because neither of them set preconditions for the opening of talks with Ndjamena. Therefore, they could establish contact and demand the opening of proper negotiations with President Hissein Habre.

Tripoli Cites New GUNT Leader on Recent Events

LD201415 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] GUNT President Acheikh ibn Oumar made a press statement in which he denied the lies being propagated by the gangs of Ndjamena about the imaginary battles they claim are taking place in northern Chad. He stressed the developments that have taken place within GUNT are in reality only a corrective revolutionary development that has led to the elimination of the traitorous and deviationist elements and to the removal of Goukouni from the group to which he belonged.

Rural Development Agreements Signed With France

AB202159 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] France and Chad today signed agreements under which a sum of 400 million CFA francs will be used to finance rural development projects. The National Office for Rural Development, the National Office for Village and Animal Water Supply, and the (Bouguida) Agricultural Research Center are the beneficiaries of these three agreements. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

BENIN

Kerekou Leaves for USSR, Bulgaria, Far East

AB202153 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou has just left Cotonou on a friendly working tour to the Soviet Union. The tour will also take him to Bulgaria, North Korea, and China. It is aimed at expanding and strengthening the existing relations of cooperation between Benin and its partners.

The president was seen off at Cotonou International Airport by party and state officials, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Benin, and a large crowd of militants of the revolution.

Beninese foreign policy demands that this country develop its relations with all countries loving peace, freedom, and justice on the basis of mutual respect of national sovereignty, the noninterference in the affairs of states, and mutual benefit.

GHANA

Deportation of 36 Nationals From Togo Reported

AB201347 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The authorities in Togo have repatriated 36 more Ghanaians from the country. They were arrested at Hilia Konji on the Togo-Benin border. A *Ghana News Agency* report said the Ghanaians were escorted to the Aflao border by Ghana's charge d'affaires in Togo, Victor Djisam.

According to one of the deportees, they were arrested on arrival in the town and detained for about 1 week before being repatriated. She alleged that many Ghanaians are being held in cells in Lome pending their repatriation.

Last week, 95 Ghanaians were deported from Togo. A senior security officer at the Aflao border had expressed concern about recent arrests and deportation of Ghanaians in Togo. He advised all travelers returning home from Nigeria to do so by air to avoid embarrassment by the Togolese authorities.

Measures To Improve Nurses' Conditions Announced

AB201841 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] A number of measures have been announced to improve the service conditions of nurses throughout the country. These include the decentralization of promotions within the Ministry of Health. Such promotions will be based on merit and hard work and on the recommendations of the various regional directors of health services and not Public Services Commissions. A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Alhaji Mahama Idrisu, who announced this at the Central Hospital at Wa today, said other measures are that nurses whose promotions are long overdue will be promoted unless there is an adverse report against any of them. Alhaji Idrisu, who was addressing nurses of the hospital, further disclosed that the PNDC has mandated the secretaries for health and finance and economic planning to work out the details for resolving the grievances the nurses have raised. He therefore asked all nurses who have embarked on industrial action to resume normal work. He said patients who attend hospitals do not form part of the nurses' problem. He said the revolution is meant to improve the living standards of the downtrodden and to enlighten them to take decisions for themselves. The PNDC member also advised them to seek redress through the proper channels before resorting to industrial action. The nurses enumerated a number of promises made to them in the past which have not been fulfilled.

Financial Agreement With Saudi Fund Signed

AB202220 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Ghana and the Saudi Fund for Development today signed a $13 million loan agreement in Accra to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the country's harbors. Under the agreement, the ports of Tema and Takoradi are to be rehabilitated and the infrastructural and other facilities improved. The undersecretary for finance and economic planning, Kwesi Amissah-Arthur, signed for Ghana, and the deputy managing director of the Saudi Fund for Development, Dr ('Abd al-'Aziz al-Tarki), signed for his organization.

In a speech after the signing ceremony, Mr Amissah-Arthur extended the government's appreciation to King Fahd and the people of Saudi Arabia for their numerous assistance to economic recovery efforts of the PNDC, especially in the social and educational sectors. He expressed the hope that within the next few months three important projects which the Saudi Fund has agreed to support will be finalized and ready for signature. These include the building of hospitals in the rural communities, extension of the VRA [Volta River Authority] grid to northern Ghana, and the sub-Saharan facility which the Saudi Government is to finance through the World Bank reconstruction import credit. [passage omitted]

GUINEA

President Attends Monrovia Tripartite Summit

AB210820 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The president, General Lansana Conte, was in the Liberian capital this morning for a tripartite summit meeting with his counterparts of Liberia and Sierra Leone. Sara Camara reports:

[Camara] Yes, Gen Lansana Conte, president of the Republic, chairman of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress], this morning traveled to Monrovia, Liberia, at the head of an important government delegation made up of Major Jean Traore, CMRN member and minister of foreign affairs; Basirou Barry, minister of justice and keeper of the seals; Amadou Binani

Diallo, secretary of state for youth and sports; and Ibrahima Sory Diaby, secretary of state for security.

On the way to Monrovia, Gen Lansana Conte made a brief stopover in Freetown where he was met by his brother and friend, Dr Joseph Momoh, who joined him on the trip to Monrovia.

In Monrovia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, through (?a massive mobilization of the population), stressed to his Guinean and Sierra Leonean guests how happy he was to receive them in his capital.

It is worth recalling that the purpose of the Monrovia meeting was to ratify the nonaggression and security aid pact between the three member-states of the Mano River Union. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

IVORY COAST

London Club Debt Rescheduling Convention Signed

AB201338 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Minister of State Maurice Seri-Gnoleba is currently in Paris where he has officially signed a convention on the rescheduling of our foreign debts for 1987 and 1988. This convention has been signed between our country and the London Club, which comprises all the private banks from which Ivory Coast has borrowed money for its development. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Security Treaty Signed With Sierra Leone, Guinea

AB202140 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The presidents of Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone have signed a 13-count treaty of nonaggression and security cooperation at the end of a 1-day summit meeting in Monrovia. In the nonaggression and security cooperation [as heard], Presidents Samuel Doe of Liberia, Lansana Conte of Guinea, and Joseph Saidu Momoh of Sierra Leone agreed to respect the territorial integrity of each other and renounce the use of force or threat in all their relations. They agreed to resolve all their differences by peaceful means.

According to the *Liberian News Agency*, the three leaders agreed not to engage directly or indirectly in any act or acts of forceful nature against the interests of each other's country. Under the pact, the three leaders also promised to prevent all covert or overt action, either military, paramilitary, or political, and not to allow the use of each other's territory as bases for subversive activities against the other.

The presidents agreed that both the state-controlled and independent media be discouraged to create insurrection against parties to the cooperation [as heard]. The nonaggression and security cooperation pact also said any military or paramilitary personnel found in each other's country without proper travel documents should be directly investigated and extradited upon request by his country of origin. The treaty said a joint liaison commission will be set up to study the question of dissidents, criminals, and fugitives, and the exchange of information to promote peaceful coexistence among the three countries.

The security cooperation said if any party to the pact wishes to withdraw, it must give 60-day notice. The cooperation, read by Liberia's justice minister, Jenkins Scott, will come into force after the ratification by the governments of the three nations within 90 days. In his remarks, President Doe assured his colleagues of Liberia's firm determination to work for the oneness of the peoples of the subregion. He hoped that all parties would fully support the implementation of the provisions of the treaty in the interest of the Mano River Union and the Economic Community of West African States.

NIGERIA

Hand Grenade Attempt on Police Official Reported

AB201753 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] We have just heard of another bomb attack on a prominent personality in Nigeria only a month after the murder of journalist Dele Giwa by a letter bomb. This time, the victim was a controversial policeman. From Lagos, Shola Odumfa cabled this report.

[Begin Odumfa recording] A hand grenade was thrown under the car of controversial police spokesman Superintendent (Alozi Oguguadza) but it failed to detonate. Superintendent (Oguguadza) was returning home about 10 pm last night after a social visit to a friend. He rode in his friend's car and his driver followed in his own car. While the party waited in front of the officer's home for the security iron gate to be opened, a Volkswagen car pulled up at their side and one of its occupants threw something under the front car occupied by Superintendent (Oguguadza). The Volkswagen sped off before the officer's driver, also a policeman, raised the alarm.

By now the gate had been opened and the party drove in, they walked back and found a hand grenade lying on the road where the officer's car had stopped. Luckily for them, it had failed to explode. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Brazilian Minister Holds Cooperation Talks

MB201820 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Visiting Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Roberto de Abreu Sodre is scheduled to meet Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, later today. This morning Abreu Sodre met with Pedro do Castro van Dunem Loy, state minister for production, with whom he discussed matters of cooperation between the two countries. In fact, this is the main reason for the Brazilian minister's visit to Angola. According to him, his visit is expected to lead to strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in trade, energy, oil, and in technical, and scientific fields.

The Brazilian official, who had his first meeting yesterday with his Angolan counterpart, Comrade Afonso van Dunem, will today meet Comrade Antonio Henriques da Silva, minister of planning. Roberto de Abreu Sodre is accompanied by some businessmen, who during their stay in Angola will meet with Angolan officials and discuss increased cooperation between the two countries.

Dos Santos Receives Sodre

MB201826 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] In Luanda early this afternoon, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, received Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sodre. During the audience, which took place at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda, Brazil's foreign minister gave the Angolan head of state two messages from the Brazilian head of state, Jose Sarney, one of a political nature and the other of a commercial nature, Abreu Sodre told Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that he was in Angola on a mission of friendship and strengthening of relations between Brazil and Angola. The Brazilian minister of foreign affairs said that he hoped that his visit to Luanda will contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Brazil and Angola. Present at the audience were Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations; Paulo Dyreceu Pinheiro, Brazil's ambassador to Angola; and Carlos Coutinho Peres, head of the Africa division of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign affairs.

Sodre Holds News Conference

MB211236 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Early this evening Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Roberto de Abreu Sodre gave a news conference to Angolan and foreign journalists. At the news conference, which was held at the (Andre de Melo) Center in Luanda, Minister Abreu Sodre was asked to comment on his government's stand on the apartheid policy followed by the racist South African regime and on the continued acts of destabilizaiton that Pretoria wages against Angola and the other southern African countries:

[Begin Sodre recording] You have raised three issues in your question. First, Brazil's stand on apartheid. Our condemnation of apartheid is not a new thing for Brazil nor have we adopted this stand recently. There is nothing more odious, abominable or condemnable than the policy Pretoria has been adopting toward the African countries, particularly its neighbors. On various occasions Brazil has spoken about this issue in all forums. When I took part in the UN special session as the representative of Brazil, I had the opportunity to deliver a speech in which I harshly criticized the policy followed by Pretoria. Subsequently at the ordinary session of the United Nations — I was privileged to be one of its chairman — I also reiterated Brazil's stand. My conduct is a reflection of two previous statements made by President Sarney.

At last year's UN ordinary session President Sarney outlined Brazil's stand on South Africa's policy. He described it as an odious, nefarious and condemnable policy. President Sarney reaffirmed his stand when he visited Cape Verde. [passage omitted] Therefore, our stand on the South African policy has been established for more than a year now. This policy must be condemned not only by friendly countries, but, I believe, by almost every nation in the world. South Africa feels increasingly isolated every day because of its policy. I know of almost no countries that applaudes Pretoria. There are only a few. Most condemn South Africa.

On the question of the puppets of the so-called UNITA, (?Brazil has a coherent) position. We believe it is an interference in Angola's right to self-determination. We cannot understand how a group, which is extraneous to the country and disregards Angola's self-determination, should continue to disturb the development and the activities of this nation, which requires peace for its development. Over a year ago we made a clear and objective statement defining our stand on UNITA. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Statement Denies Allegations of Aiding ANC

MB211145 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The Government of Botswana says it is absurd for any South African official to accuse it of aiding guerrillas infiltrating into South Africa. In a statement today on press reports form South Africa, attributed to a South African Government official, alleging that Botswana was being used by the guerrillas, the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said Botswana does not allow its territory to be used by any person or group of persons or guerrillas as a springboad for attacks on South Africa. The Government of Botswana's commitment to this policy has been made known to South Africa. Any person or groups of persons who violate this cardinal Botswana policy are arrested and prosecuted, as has happened many times before, the statement adds.

The statement further says similar accusations have been made before and sometimes followed with attacks on Botswana, resulting in the death of innocent people and serious damage to the

property of Botswana citizens. In view of this, said Dr Chiepe, Botswana treats with great seriousness this accusation, which can only be a prelude to further unwarranted attacks on Botswana.

The statement says as Botswana as often stated the root cause of South Africa's problems is apartheid and the refusal of the South African Governemnt to negotiate with the authentic leaders of the black population. A solution to South Africa's problems is not to be found in attacks on Botswana or any other neighboring countries, says the statement.

Dr Chiepe says attacks on weaker countries can only give a false sense of strength, and they compound the situation as they leave the rel problem inside South Africa itself unresolved.

Dr Chiepe also said that the Botswana Government has sent message to the South African authorities challenging them to substantiate their allegations.

Gaborone Reports Accusations

MB201955 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] A top South African army officer alleged today that nationalist guerrillas were using Botswana to stage what he called terror attacks against South Africa. The officer, Lieutenant General Liebenberg, who was speaking to journalists said that South Africa reserved the right to strike against what he called terrorists wherever they hid themselves, but he told journalists that Pretoria was at present not ready to attack any of its neighbors.

Similar statements by South Africa in the past have been followed by military strikes against the neighboring countries.

Lt Gen Liebenberg said two infiltration routes were being used by the African National Congress to plant mines in South Africa near the Botswana border.

He was reacting to a statement by the president, Dr Quett Masire, in parliament on Monday in which Dr Masire said the [words indistinct] Zimbabwe, and Zambia killing and maiming innocent people but would later claim that these are so-called terrorist centers.

LESOTHO

Nigeria's Obasanjo Opens Maseru UN Conference

MB161401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Maseru Nov 16 SAPA — The former leader of Nigeria, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, said today "the day of majority rule in South Africa will be a victory for every human being and a brighter future in this region of mother Africa."

Delivering the keynote address at the opening of the Second United Nations Intergovernmental Meeting on International Volunteerism in Maseru, he said "the world community has a responsibility to do everything in its power to remove the triple threats emanting from South Africa and its racist system." He said these were the threats to peace and security in the region, the threats to development and well being of South Africa itself and its neighbouring countries and the threats to human dignity. "The day of majority rule in South Africa will be a victory for every human being and for a brighter future in this rich region of mother Africa," he said.

Gen Obasanjo served most recently as co-chairman of the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons that tried to promote dialogue between the South African Government and leaders of the black majority.

MOZAMBIQUE

AIM Commentary Examines RSA Radar Claims

MB201326 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Nov 86

[AIM commentary by Paul Fauvet]

[Text] One of the great unanswered questions about the crash of the Tupolev-134 aircraft carrying President Samora Machel on 19 October, is: Why did the South African air traffic control system fail to warn the Tupolev pilot that he was off course and in danger of entering South Africa's airspace?

The aircraft appeared on South African radar when it was hundreds of kilometers away. According to the 21 October Johannesburg *Business Day* newspaper, a high-ranking government source said: Our personnel tracked the aircraft on radar when it was still overflying Zimbabwe. No warning was given to the Tupolev, even when it was heading toward a sensitive military area. The crash occurred at the edge of the eastern Transvaal, near the borders of Mozambique, Swaziland, and South Africa, which is a totally exclusive area. Two land mines had exploded in that area in the 2 previous weeks. The military presence in the region was strengthened during the days immediately before the crash.

The South African press only raised the issue of the radar 1 week after the crash. The South African controllers paid little attention to Machel's flight, a headline in the *Sunday Star* of 26 October read. According to this article, when the aircraft disappeared from the radar the controllers did not think about it anymore because the aircraft was not inside South Africa's airspace.

However, if they thought this fact so insignificant, why did the radar track the aircraft all the way from Zimbabwe? The radar must also have detected that the aircraft — while it still flew over Mozambique — was heading toward South Africa.

On 1 November, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Roelof Botha attempted to justify the behavior of the South African radar operators in an interview with the television program "Good Morning South Africa." According to Botha, the aircraft suddenly disappeared from the radar screens. None of the operators could have imagined that something strange was

happening. Every radar station has what we call a horizon, beyond which it is impossible to see any object, Pik Botha said. You cannot see an aircraft if it is on the other side of a mountain, for example. There is a certain number of such flights near the Kruger Park, the South African minister stated. Thus, the radar operators saw that there was an enormous amount of air traffic along the South Africa-Mozambique border at 2100 on Sunday night.

In fact, the Tupolev was the only aircraft that overflew that area that night, and the radar lost track of it when it went behind the mountains. In other words: the South African foreign minister would like us to believe that South African radar is primitive and inefficient radar.

In truth, South Africa has a military and civilian radar system which is integrated, computerized, and highly sophisticated. Its two primary objectives are to support the incursions of the South African Air Force against neighboring countries and to detect the entry of any aircraft into South African airspace. A good radar system must be located at a high elevation so that it can scan low areas and avoid the problem of aircraft hiding behind mountains. A number of radar stations can also make it difficult for any aircraft trying — accidentally or otherwise — to disappear from the radar screens. This is, of course, the type of radar system which exists in South Africa. What is more, it is not even a great secret: the South African press itself has already written openly on this issue.

One of the biggest radar installations is at Maritzkop, 2,000 meters high on the Drakensberg mountain range. Here is what the Johannesburg *STAR* newspaper of 8 February 1975 wrote about the installation:

Scarcely a few meters from where the Drakensburg Mountains fall to the prairie, the great scanner silently rotates. It can detect many aircraft movements, from a large part of Botswana in the west, to Rhodesia in the north, to Mozambique in the south, and to Natal in the east. Instruments are in a position to detect aircraft altitudes and the screen can calculate the altitude of any aircraft. Maritzkop is an early warning station, designed to be on alert for hostile planes which approach South African borders.

All the information obtained by the huge scanner can be transmitted by computers to the headquarters of the radar systems in Dervon. Dervon's instant computer feedback (preceding world in English] can be sent to Maritzkop with the necessary information to identify the aircraft. Near Dervon and Maritzkop there are two other northern radar stations covering each other. The zones covered by the four overlapping stations allow each base to see the adjacent area. In other words, it would have been impossible for the presidential flight to escape the South African radars.

These defensive radars are to be taken seriously. According to *The Star* of 29 November 1975, the Dervon computer center is buried underground and is reinforced to withstand a 10 kiloton nuclear explosion. Dervon's computers try to determine whether the aircraft entering South African airspace are friendly or not. If they determine it ot be a hostile aircraft, the controllers at Dervon can mobilize all the defense forces, including Mirages and other jets, surface to air missiles and antinuclear [as heard] arms.

This was the South African radar system 10 years ago. Now, it is even more sophisticated, particularly since South Africa acquired the Plessey AR-3D computerized radar system, which was integrated into its air defense system in 1982. In 1979, South Africa's defense white book underlined that a radar system for air defense was being planned to assure better control of the airspace. At the same time, a mobile system was being considerably expanded for the protection of mobile forces on a state of alert, and to supplement the static system. The Plessey system does exactly that. It is completely mobile: and, according to Plassey itself, the system can be geographically organized, should it be necessary to operate it by remote control from the general headquaters. It can be used by the central command. The system gives a complete image; rather than a partial image from which big objects such as the Tupolev-134 can mysteriously vanish. The defense white book of 1979 made it clear that no object could escape the radar system. It added that the South African Air Force is continuously involved in air surveillance. Several devices are used in this process to obtain the maximum information. The reconnaissance system is constantly being modernized to provide the required results. Thus, through published documents, it is evident that South Africa can watch all of its borders through radar observation posts 24 hours a day. The possibility of any aircraft escaping surveillance is very remote.

The conclusion to be reached is that the Tupolev was on radar scanners until the time of the crash. The radar operators knew that the aircraft was off course. They knew that it would enter South African air space. They knew that the Little Lebombos hills were a serious threat to the aircraft, but no warning was given, no preventive action was taken. Undoubtedly the Dervon computer center identified Samora Machel's aircraft. There was nothing secret about the president's journey to Zambia. The radars had followed his journey to Zambia since the morning of 19 October. No other aircraft was expected on that route on 19 October. The South African authorities knew which aircraft it was. They knew exactly when and where it crashed, and they did not inform the Mozambican authorities for 10 and 1/2 hours. The first message was sent to Maputo at 0650 the following morning.

Officials Speculate on Lesotho Murders

MB202006 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The news of the murder of two former Lesotho cabinent ministers last weekend has been received in Mozambican Government circles as an indication that regional destabilization now includes political assissinations. Last Saturday night Desmond Sixishe and Vincent Makhele, respectively information minister and foreign minister in the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, were murdered together with their wives close to the coutnry's capital, Maseru. The government of which the two have been members was overthrown in a military coup on the 20 January after a 3-week economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa.

In Maputo, officials sources yesterday told the *Mozambique News Agency*, AIM, that they were shocked at the death of the two former ministers which they intepreted as political assassinations. A government source recalled Mr Sixishe and Mr Makhele as patriotic and antiapartheid figures who enjoyed considerable prestige inside and outside Lesotho. It was said that Desmond Sixishe was a man greatly disliked by the Pretoria regime and that in 1984, at an international meeting, he told some friends, in his words: South Africa would love to have my skin. The source recalled an episode during negotiations between Pretoria and Lesotho in 1983-84 when South Africa tried to prevent Mr Sixishe's inclusion in a Lesotho delegation.

The same source went on to recall that Mozambicans who knew the former information minister considered him a staunch nationalist. Jose Luis Cabaco, head of the Frelimo Party secretariat, said Mr Sixishe had a great pride in his people and in their capacity to resist. He said Mr Sixishe used to speak at length of the Sotho people as a people of the mountains who zealously defended their independence and that it would unthinkable for them to be absorbed by South Africa. Mr Cabaco also recalled that Mr Sixishe saw the Lesotho Liberation Army as a creation of South Africa and an instrument to stir up disaffection in Lesotho. Mr Cabaco added that Desmond Sixishe was a strong supporter of ANC, not in the sense that Lesotho should be an operational base for the base but in the sense of the two having a close political relationship.

MNR Say They Hold 51 Foreigners, 1 'Hostage'

AU210930 Paris AFP in English 0532 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 21 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed anti-government rebels are holding 52 foreigners, including one — a Briton — considered to be a hostage, a rebel spokesman said here Thursday.

The Briton, Ian Alexander Robertson, captured last week in the northeastern province of Tete, was being held until Britain contacted the rebels, known as the Mozambican National Resistance, who accuse Britain of giving military aid to the Mozambican government.

The other captives, including 34 Portuguese and one West German and his wife and child, would be freed soon through the Red Cross, the spokesman said.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Commander Describes Successes Against SWAPO

MB201638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1627 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek Nov 20 SAPA — A estimated 1100 members of SWAPO's military wing were expected to "re-activate" Ovambo in Northern SWA/Namibia from the end of next January, the office commanding the SWA/Namibia territory force, Maj Gen George Meiring, said in Windhoek today.

In a statement Gen Meiring said a number of "tactical hot-pursuit actions have been successfully undertaken" against small groups of SWAPO insurgents in southern Angola. Angola's ground forces "are informed of these actions and normally they are passively cooperative." Gen Meiring said no deviation was expected from SWAPO's armed wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) "well worn" yearly infiltration pattern. "PLAN is currently dependent on the products of its bases at Kwanza Zul in Angola and Nyango in Zambia which accommodate those who are untrainable (as combatants)," the statement said. "Among these are children who were abducted from Ovambo up to ten years ago."

Gen Meiring said there had been 15 SWAPO initiated insurgency actions last month and seven from Nov 1 to Nov 18 this year. "Since their abduction, these children were subject to rudimentary schooling, intensive revolutionary propaganda and poor life-style which have resulted in an absence of especially technical skills in PLAN's recruits." Those actions compared with 33 SWAPO initiated actions in October and 10 in November last year.

The Koako land was still free of insurgents and the last one in Kavango in Northern SWA/Namibia had been eliminated on June 16 last year. "Due to security force actions a terrorist can now only survive in the densley populated central Ovambo area for seven days," Gen Meiring said. "There are presently an estimated 35 terrorists present in Ovambo trying to politicise the population by their physical presence. This internal presence is part of an estimated 260 terrorists who are currently aimed at SWA/Namibia from Angola."

The statement said a feature of this year's seasonal infiltration effort by SWAPO was that only about 13 per cent of PLAN's manpower potential at the begining of the year could be allocated for the direct attack on SWA/Namibia. "Of this allotment 614 terrorists have already been eliminated by the security forces."

PLAN's insurgency component this year was smaller than in the past, mainly because its "special unit" was not being deployed. The unit suffered a loss of 48 per cent last year and it was possible that the "special unit" of SWAPO had been disbanded, Gen Meiring said.

London Paper Reports RSA Role in Namibia War

LD201452 London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Nov 86 p 7

[By James MacManus in Oshakati, northern Namibia]

[Text] The overnight flight from Europe reaches northern Namibia at dawn. Below lies a rumpled rug of brown hills, framed by the Atlantic coastline on the west and the ochre wastes of the Kalahari Desert to the East.

From 30,000 feet the vast and sparsely populated territory, 10 times the size of Britain, looks ideal country for the SWAPO guerrillas who have been fighting here for 20 years.

In fact, it is the South African Army and local security forces that are winning the war with a successful counter insurgency operation along the Angolan border.

There is every sign that Pretoria intends to use the military victory now in its grasp as a shield for unilateral independence in the last colony in Africa rather than subject its million population to the vagaries of a UN-sponsored election.

The South African Army, which is frequently overlooked by those weighing the future of the republic, is openly exultant about its winning war against the guerrillas and deeply impatient of the bickering coalition of black and white politicians who form the new transitional government in the capital, Windhoek.

At Defence Headquarter in the city, Colonel Klaus Crohn, a third generation "southwester" as local whites call themselves, claims that an historic victory is in sight.

"We are about to see only the second successful counter revolution this century" he said.

"The first was the British victory over communist terrorists in Malaya in the fifties. SWAPO will not only never win this war but is actually losing it."

Those familiar with the Rhodesian war, or any other recent guerrilla conflict, might look with cynicism on such cocky confidence from a colonel back at headquarters.

There is, indeed, a superficial resemblance to the situation in Rhodesia in 1979, when the Smith government gave power to an African regime under Bishop Muzorewa in an attempt to stem the nationalist onslaught.

The bishop was bundled from office a year later after British-supervised elections, but the war had already been lost to tens of thousands of guerrillas roaming the country.

In Namibia today there are just 90 SWAPO insurgents being hunted around the clock in the north. It is not a figure disputed even by those bitterly opposed to Pretoria's "puppet government" in Windhoek.

The key to the army's strategy for counter-revolution lies in Ovamboland, the populous northern region that remains a stronghold for the South West Africa Peoples Organisation support. And it is in the dusty bases close to the Angolan border that one hears how the South African Army views its role in the conflict and the tangled politics that surround the war.

The war in Ovamboland is directed from the Oshakati base, a collection of bungalows with identical bougainvillea-draped bomb shelters in the front gardens that cluster around the parade grounds and tented sleeping quarters of the two units that SWAPO fears most - the 101 Battalion and the Koeyoet, or "Crowbar", counter insurgency unit.

White officers bustle around this well defended complex but there is not a white soldier to be seen. The troops are all black Namibians and, as their officers, some also black, proudly tell you, the majority are the very Ovambo people that SWAPO once regarded as its exclusive preserve.

"Brother fights brother in this war," one officer said, "but our boys don't mind. They know they are winning".

According to the no 2 officer in the territory, Brigadier Jakes Swart, the Africanisation of the war has had a huge impact in the last five years.

"In that time we have driven SWAPO back to the first stage of terrorist warfare, the organisational stage" he said. "Terrorists crossing from Angola now last only four days on average before they are killed or forced to flee. The local population are informing on them as never before, and that is because over 60 per cent of the troops in this war are Namibians fighting for their country not mine."

The recruitment of local troops is one reason for South Africa's little-noticed success in the Namibian war, Sam Nujoma's leadership of SWAPO is another. His performance as a political leader and military tactician invites the conclusion that if he had not existed South Africa would have had to invent him.

Year after year Nujoma broadcasts the same message of imminent victory over the "racist Boers" from his headquarters in the Angolan capital of Luanda. The rhetoric never varies nor do the tactics. Year after year SWAPO guerrillas use the same infiltration trails, the same methods of sabotage and stand-off mortar attacks on distant targets and meet the same fate. By South African estimates SWAPO has lost 10,350 men killed in the war, the bulk of them since Africanisation of the local war effort in 1980.

Despite Nujoma's lacklustre leadership and repeated purges of rivals within his party the tribal nature of politics in Namibia, where the Ovambos are a clear majority of the population, means that SWAPO would almost certainly win an election now.

But the army believes that the tide of opinion will turn against the nationalist organisation once people see that the war has been lost. Already SWAPO, which is a legal internal part in the country, is facing falling attendances at rallies through the country.

There is a flaw, however, in the military belief that the silent majority is changing sides. For the army's contempt for Nujoma and the SWAPO insurgency is almost matched by its scorn for the limping transitional government in Windhoek. Appointed 16 months ago by Pretoria the coalition of black and white politicians opposed to SWAPO has done little since but argue over the semantic obscurities of a new constitution.

In their northern bases, army officers fume over this political paralysis and the difficulties it poses for a "hearts and minds" campaign.

One officer commented: "The army was the first institution to abolish apartheid in South Africa. In this war, blacks and whites get the same pay according to rank and eat the same food, sleep in the same tents. So we are not worried about a black govern-

ment in Windhoek. What we want is a government that is going to get out and meet the people. We haven't seen a minister up here in months."

Such criticism finds a ready echo in Pretoria, where President Botha has twice recently given the transitional cabinet in Namibia a tongue lashing over the failure to produce a new constitution.

Under pressure from South Africa such a constitution will probably emerge early next year and be put to the test of referendum which SWAPO will inevitably boycott. That will amount to UDI for a country that began life as a German protectorate in 1884 and which has been controlled by South Africa since it fell to the army of the Union in 1915.

Since the UN withdrew its mandate in 1967, South Africa has illegally occupied the territory. That fact, and the hostility of the international community to an internal settlement, holds little fears for the South African Army. They are more worried that they will win the war in Namibia to find that the politicians lose the peace.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Condemns U.S. 'Interference'

MB211116 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] George, Nov 21, SAPA — The American Government had yet again taken up the sword against South Africa on behalf of the Soviet Union with the insulting plan to investigate local health conditions, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He warned the U.S. Government that it should be under no illusion that South Africa would tolerate such blatant hostility by officially sanctioning such an offensive act.

He was opening the G.J. Lambrecht medical centre and gave comparative statistics of patient-doctor-bed situations in the world, South Africa and leading African nations.

South Africa's figures were better than the world average of 1,100 patients per doctor and 262 per hospital bed (South Africa: 1,000 and 152), with its nearest African rival being Zimbabwe (7,000 and 374) and the worst, Ethiopia (57,600 and 3,000).

"These statistics prove beyond all doubt the extent to which the rest of the African states lag behind in regard to the provision of adequate health services," Mr Botha said.

"Now the American Government has come up withan insulting plan to send an official to South Africa, ostensibly to investigate health conditions in this country in terms of their anti-South African legislation. In this regard I just wish to say that the U.S. has already declared an economic war against us for the most absurd and sanctimonious reasons.

"In doing so they have yet again taken up the sword against us on behalf of the Soviet Union and its goals in this region. I find it revolting and unworthy of a nation such as the United States," Mr Botha said.

"The U.S. Government should be under no illusion whatsover that we will tolerate such blatant hostility and objectionable interference in our domestic affairs, by officially sanctioning an offensive act of this nature.

"If the U.S. Government is realy so deeply concerned about the health conditions in Africa, they will find some 50 states to the north of South Africa where they can conduct their investigations if their consciences allow it, and play their moralistic role where it is much more needed.

"If all the money that is being wasted in the disgusting efforts in certain Western countries to weaken and isolate South Africa could be spent where the need exists this world will be a much better place for all to live in," he said.

Meanwhile South Africans should continue to address their problems in a manner which dealt with realities and within a time-scale which met the demands of responsibility.

Earlier Mr Botha presented the Army Women's College with its colours and said that since its incepetion in 1971 the college had developed into a unique establishment in the republic.

It had been recognised and appreciated for its exceptional contribution to community life and the defence of South Africa. It had played a significant role in preparing women to fulfill their responsibilities towards the defence of the country.

"More than ever before the physical and mental preparedness of our citizens is an absolute necessity to face and deal with th international campaign against South Africa," Mr Botha said.

Buthelezi Emphasizes U.S. Position on Mandela

MB201547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 20, SAPA — Chief Mangosuth Buthelezi yesterday called on the United States to give priority to its demand for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

In an address to the Foreign Policy Association in New York, a copy of which was released here, the KwaZulu chief minister indicated that he himself would not be party to any attempt to negotiate the unbanning of the ANC. He recalled that the conditions under which the U.S. had specified it would lift sanctions against South Africa included the release of Mr Mandela and all other political prisoners, the unbanning of political organisations, the legalisation of all political parties, the start of negotiations with representative black leaders and the lifting of the state of emergency.

He said: "First things must come first and I believe the release of Nelson Mandela should be elevated beyond this kind of

package-deal demand on the South African Government." The release of Mr Mandela would give great impetus to the black struggle to achieve the kind of objectives set out in the U.S. sanctions legislation. "Once he is released the question of the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations will be attended to and Dr Mandela himself must decide whether or not he would like to become involved in negotiations which could lead to the unbanning of the ANC, or whether he would regard his unconditional release as meaningless if his organisation is not simultaneously unbanned."

Other points made by Chief Buthelezi included:

— "Any American foreign policy which tips the scales in favour of violence — which American sanctions against South Africa may well eventually do — will offend the vast majority of whites and a great many blacks.

— "Right now the vast, vast majority of South Africans, black and white, seek to establish a multi-party democracy in one country with one sovereign parliament and with universal adult franchise.

— "Black workers throughout the country are not heeding the calls for revolutionaries for them to destroy the factories and mines in which they work.

— "Apartheid is doomed because it is not wanted either by the average black or white South African. It is controversy between black and white about what the essentials of democracy are in a post-apartheid state which is at the heart of South African politics."

Army Chief Alleges Botswana Sheltering Terrorists

MB201512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA — Terrorists were using two infiltration routes from Botswana, with collaborators in Gaborone providing them with shelter — apparently with the knowledge of the Botswana Government.

This was revealed today by the chief of the army, Lt-Gen A.J. "Kat" Liebenberg, in releasing information on terrorist actions launched from Botswana in reaction to remakrs by Botswana President Dr Quett Masire this week that South Africa was looking for excuses to attack its neighbours.

Gen Liebenberg told military correspondents at a briefing in Voortrekkerhoogte that African National Congress terrorists operating from Botswana had so far this year been responsble for six mine incidents and 14 other incidents. Eight terrorists had been captured. One of them, "Junior," confirmed that two infiltration routes were being used from Botswana. Collaborators in Gaborone provided shelter for terrorists, apparently with the knowledge of the Botswana Government. "Junior" said the main tasks of terrorists operating from Botswana was to intimidate farmers in the western Transvaal into leaving their farms. His designated operating area stretched from Thabazimbi to Pietersburg.

Gen Liebenberg stressed that the South African Defence Force did not plan to invade any of its neighbours but that it reserved the right to strike against terrorists wherever they hid themselves. Remarks such as Dr Masire's could only worsen relations between the two countries, he said.

Gen Liebnerberg added that ANC terrorists planned to escalate their mine warfare against South Africa. Next year would be the ANC's 25th anniversary. It could therefore be accepted that the ANC would escalate its activities.

He said there was a R2500 reward for reporting a terrorist and a R3000 reward for reporting a vehicle mine. Big limpet mines fetched R2000 and small ones R1000. Reporting a rifle carried a R600 award, bombs and grenades R200, while petrol bombs carried a R50 reward.

Dr Masire told the Botswana parliament on Mondy that South Africa was looking for excuses to attack its neighbours, and that this could trigger a full-scale war.

SADF Statement Reiterates Stand on Machel Death

MB210627 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 2213 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA — Defence Headquarters in Pretoria have found it necessary to place on record again the facts surrounding the air crash on Oct 19, in which President Samora Machel died. In a statement today, Defence Headquarters said this was necessary because of all the unsubstantaited and even wild allegations that have been and still are being made by the Soviets, Mozambique and others.

The Chief of the South African Air Force, Lieutenant General Dennis Earp, addressed these allegations in an interview broadcast by SABC television on Nov 2 1986. He said that South African radar had picked up the aircraft as it was flying on a route inside Mozambique. This aircraft was not in South African air space, nor had it filed a flight plan with South African aviation authorities.

The Air Force and the South African aviation authorities have a responsibility only towards aircraft entering South African air space. There was, therefore, no responsibility to this aircraft, as the TU-134 was not in South African air space. Furthermore, there was no cause for alarm as the aircraft remained in Mozambique territory right up to the time when it disappeared from South African radar screens when it went below the radar horison as is normal for aircraft descending to land at Maputo. The aircraft was also never in contact with any South African flight information services.

In addition, there are at least 18 radars deployed in southern Mozambique. Allegation about electronic deceptions to divert the aircraft from its intended route are ludicrous, especially when seen against the deployment of these Soviet radars in Mozambique that could have been used to ensure the safety of the aircraft and to assist with navigation to Maputo. The responsibility, therefore, surely rests with the Mozambique authorities to track and follow the progress of flights in their own air space.

General Earp also said that South African radar plots a daily average of 135 aircraft movements in the same area, 12 to 15 of which are in Mozambique. This one flight was, therefore, not regarded as strange or unusual.

In addition, the instrumentation on the navigation panel in the aircraft was frozen on impact. This instrumentation indicated that the aircraft was where its instruments indicated — about 74km from Maputo.

All these facts are blindly ignored by those wishing to avoid their own possible responsibility in this matter. It is tragic and regrettable that countries, organisations and people are exploiting the death of a president merely to divert attention from their own possible inadequacies or possible negligence.

An international board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the cause of the accident. Speculation and wild claims prior to the findings of the board are irresponsible to say the least.

SATBVC Cooperation Agreement Signed 20 Nov

MB202051 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 20, SAPA — The official establishment today of the Secretariat for Multilateral Cooperation in Southern Africa [Secosaf] marked the "quiet, solid achievements of the five SATBVC [South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states in stark contrast to chaotic conditions" prevailing in other regions of the continent, according to a statement afterwards by the organisation.

Delegations from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda met in Pretoria today to sign the agreement, as well as a multi-lateral convention on extradition, and a number of other bilateral agreements on unemployment insurance funds.

At a short press conference afterwards, the minister of constitutional planning and development, Mr Chris Heunis, who led the South African delegation, said the SATBVC states were now joining forces effectively for the economic development of the region as a whole.

Bophuthatswana, whose foreign minister, Mr T.M. Molatlhwa, said his government had certain reservations about aspects of the Secosaf agreement, did not sign but would participate on the basis of the status quo. Bophuthatswana, will continue contributing to Secosaf's operating budget and its manpower requirements as it has since April 1985." Mr Molatlhwa refused to give details of the reservations his government had, saying it was giving the matters further consideration. [quotation marks as received]

The Unemployment Insurance Funds [UIFS] agreements bring about full reciprocity between South Africa and the TBVC states in that South African citizens employed in these states are now recognised as contributions to the TBVC UIFS.

Mr Heunis said in reply to a question that the extradition conventions was in line with similar agreements elsewhere in the world and covered the full spectrum, including the possible extradition of political fugitives wanted for criminal offences.

According to the Secosaf statement, the five states had strongly condemned international action aimed against southern Africa's economic development. "Sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment will harm, first and foremost, the underprivileged members of the southern African society and the developing countries and will seriously undermine the current and future development efforts of the region. The encouraging successes of multilateral and regional coopration among the five states are paving the way for greater benefits for all participants. The quiet, solid achievements of the five states stand in stark contrast to chaotic conditions which prevail in other regions of our continent and elsewhere." Secosaf said it hoped the rest of Africa would take note of the southern African states cooperation.

In his opening statement to the meeting this morning, Mr Heunis multilateral and regional cooperation in southern Africa "is a reality and an example to the rest of the world of peaceful development."

Ciskei's foreign minister, Mr B.N. Pityi, said his people "believe implicitly in the "commonwealth of southern Africa," in which all the nations (of the region) can find their own identity and yet come together as one greater combined nation."

Mr Molatlhwa said multilateral cooperation in southern Africa was a necessity and "we cannot do without such cooperation if we want progress towards a better future. Our economies are intertwined, our destinies are bound together and we are neigbours who must co-exist positively and we are interdependent."

Venda's foreign minister, Mr Gota Nesengani, said he firmly believed the rest of Africa "will ultimately take cognisance, and of course in due course, acknowledge the presence and the role of such cooperation in this region."

The South African Government also confirmed today it would donate a site in Midrand, adjacent to that of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to provide a permanent, centrally situated headquarters for Secosaf.

TBVC Cooperation Praised

MB210542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is a new entry in South Africa's dictionary of terminology this morning. It is Secosaf — which is short for the Secretariat for Multi-lateral Co-operation in Southern Africa.

Secosaf was official inaugurated at a ceremony in Pretoria yesterday. Its task is to coordinate a comprehensive framework of socioeconomic development on a regional basis in Southern Africa. It results from a decision taken at a meeting four years ago by the Republic of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, known as the SATBVC countries.

In the four years since, virtually every area of socioeconomic development in the SATBVC countries — ranging from agriculture to the supply of electricity, airfreight charges and training facilities — has been included in a structure of interstate consultations. About 60 multilateral and regional bodies are currently involved in these consultations.

In sharp contrast to the portrayal by critics of South Africa as a country where there is no dialogue between people of different races, consultations amongst the SATBVC countries are conducted on a regular basis, with meetings being held, on average, every second day.

In 11 months of last year, for example, there were 94 multilateral, 21 regional and 63 bilateral meetings involving SATBVC countries.

Multilateral cooperation is a reality. In its execution, there is acknowledgement of the full autonomy of participating states. The guiding principles are those of political independence but economic interdependence. Put another way, the countries of southern Africa have common problems and the most efficient way of resolving them is through a joint and common approach.

An important aspect of the multilateral approach is the creation of structures that involve people and organizations from grassroots level to regional and national level. Another important aspect is the participation by the private sector in the development process. The SATBVC countries have signed a joint declaration committing them to providing a framework in which the forces of free enterprise and the market mechanism can make the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of all the peoples of the region.

The overall objective is an improvement in the quality of life, which is seen as a prerequisite for peace and stability in southern Africa. It is acknowledged that this objective can best be achieved through the development of the SATBVC region as a whole. And Secosaf is so structured that it can, in time, accommodate other independent states of the subcontinent that share the commitment to the promotion of peace and progress in southern Africa.

Sanctions Denounced

MB201750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 20, SAPA — The five states of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC) today "strongly condemned" international action aimed against southern Africa's economic development.

In a statement released by the Bureau for Information of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa, SATBVC said: "Sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment will harm, first and foremost, the underprivileged members of the southern Africa society and the developing countries and will seriously undermine the current and future development efforts of the region." It said the "encouraging successes" of multilateral and regional co-operation among the five states are paving the way for greater benefits for all participants. "Multilateral and regional co-operation among the five states are paving the way for greater benefits for all participants. Multilateral and regional co-operation has greatly enhanced the joint and individual abilities of the five states to face the challenges of our time."

It adds: "The quite solid achievements of the five states stand in stark contrast to chaotic conditions which prevail in other regions of our continent and elsewhere." Multilateral co-operation, over and above its technical achievements is a successful consultative system for ideas and dialogue at the highest level, the statement says. "This co-operation has been firmly established in southern Africa and the impact is far-reaching. The extensive contract has led to a new assessment of the socio-economic development of southern Africa. The improvement of the quality of life in the subcontinent is an essential condition for peace and stability in the region."

Investments in TBVC Outlined

MB210636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2055 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 20, SAPA — A total of 537 projects with a total loan value of R2437 million were processed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa in the first six months of the current financial year, its chief executive officer, Dr Simon Brand, reported to the SATBVC (South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] conference in Pretoria today.

The projects, which were either under consideration or already approved or being implemented by borrowers, represented an increase of 33.7 per cent from the beginning of the financial year.

Dr Brand said a target of 150 projects, with a total estimated loan value fo R690 million, to be approved during the current financial year had been set by the bank.

By the middle of the financial year, 49 projects with an estimated loan value of R257 million had in fact been approved.

"It is expected that the rate of approvals during the second half of the financial year, as already shown by approvals during October and November, will be such that the original target will be met," he siad.

The regional allocations of the bank's resources continued to reflect a predominant emphasis on Region D, which included Transkei, the border region and Ciskei. This was consistent with the priority given to this region in the regional development agreement of 1982.

Region G, which included Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu, had begun to attract a relatively large proportion of the bank's resources, reflecting increased use being made in this region of its services.

Gap Widens Betweeen CP, HNP Over Conference
MB201518 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
20 Nov 86 p 2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] A widening split between the Right-wing parties is threatening as the Conservative Party goes ahead with plans for a "unity conference" in Pretoria on January 24.

The clash over the conference may drive the two Right-wing political parties further apart on the eve of a string of by-elections or a possible early election.

Interviewed by *The Citizen* yesterday, the CP confirmed plans to hold the conference regardless of the HNP's view, while the HNP said it would not attend.

As a consequence, the CP and HNP could find themselves opposing one another in by-elections or a possible general election in March or April next year.

Some afternoon newspapers speculated yesterday that the CP would review its decision to hold the unity conference.

It was said the review would take place when the CP's council meets in Pretoria on Saturday.

Mr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader and chairman of the CP, told *The Citizen* that a review was out of the question.

This was an ordinary council meeting held at the end of each year and had nothing to do with the proposed conference.

"The decision to hold the unity conference was made by the CP congress and the council cannot change it," said Mr Hartzenberg.

The conference would take place in Pretoria on January 24 as planned, regardless of HNP opposition to it.

Mr Jaap Marais, HNP leader, said: "We will not take part in the conference. Nothing can be achieved by it.

"The only way that co-operation can be achieved betweeen our two parties is through continued meetings of their leaders."

The HNP and CP leader had already met three times to try to iron out differences.

"You cannot achieve in a single day by way of a conference what we have been trying to achieve for the past four years," said Mr Marais.

"Some of our members may attend out of curiosity. But we will not be officially represented, because it is pointless."

Mr Marais said the CP conference amounted to an ultimatum to the HNP that it must participate or else would find itself fighting the CP.

On the other hand, CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had in recent speeches not referred to a merger, but of creating a united front.

"That is exactly what we have been trying to achieve," said Mr Marais.

U.S. Bankers Reportedly Trading Away RSA Loans
MB201525 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
20 Nov 86 p 1

[By Alan Sendzul]

[Text] SA debt is being swapped for Mexican debt on European financial markets by American bankers sensitive to anti-SA political pressures in the US.

To European bankers, SA loans are regarded as performing: interest on debt caught in the standstill net is serviced regularly, at a generous rate. But Mexico, which recently needed a $5.75bn IMF injection, is seen as more political acceptable.

Local bankers estimate the swap market is worth several hundred million dollars. But a precise valuation is impossible because deals done by London merchant bankers are private and rarely disclosed.

Finance director-general Chris Stals said he was aware an informal market in international debt paper was operating in London.

He said: "We have been offered SA paper by certain London merchant banks at an extremely attractive discount to redemption value but our policy is not to become involved."

Participation in the informal market could jeopardise SA's return to the world capital markets. As well, it was not good for SA's creditworthiness to be seen to be formally rescheduling or converting debt.

Stals said: "SA is also not prepared to use up its foreign exchange by retiring existing debt prematurely from the market."

However, foreign bankers say the SA authorities are restricted by the interim debt arrangement from buying back their own paper from the Americans before maturity.

This would be viewed as a breach of the agreement's terms specifying "fair and equal treatment to all creditor banks."

The attraction to deal in low quality debt paper is strong. The discounts are large and the returns are potentially high. Swap transactions offer US bankers a short-cut towards reducing their highly politicised SA exposure to which European bankers are relatively immune.

Standard Bank's international division GM [General Manager] Manfred Schutte said he was not aware of any SA bank having been active in the London paper-swapping market. However, because of the greater probability for repayment, debt which fell

outside the net would trade at a smaller discount than debt in the net.

Out of a total foreign indebtedness of $23bn, SA financial institutions owe US banks about $7bn, most of it due by private sector borrowers. Public corporations, such as ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], SATS [South African Transport Services] and ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], have little exposure in the US.

Canadian Footwear Company Plans To Disinvest

MB210644 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Another foreign company is to leave South Africa. The footwear giant Bata, a Canadian-based company, has announced its decision to sever links with South Africa. Bata has been operating in the country for the past 50 years and is the largest Canadian employer, with 3500 staff.

A company official says Bata will be totally pulling out of South Africa, adding the decision is based on all factors affecting apartheid investment in South Africa. This includes apartheid and the Canadian Government's voluntary ban on investment. The official went on to say Bata will be selling its interest but declined to give the buyer's name or the price. All he would say is that the company would not be bought by another Canadian company.

Three Die in GENCOR Gold Mine Accident

MB210918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 21, SAPA — Three miners at the Stilfontein gold mine in the western Transvaal died after being overcome by fumes underground early today, the mine's owners, GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation], said in a statement in Johannesburg.

GENCOR said investigations were proceeding "to obtain more details" and a further announcement would be made later today.

Earlier this year 177 miners died when they were overcome by fumes from an underground fire GENCOR's Kinross gold mine in the eastern Transvaal — South Africa's worst gold mine disaster.

Information Bureau Issues 20 Nov Unrest Report

MB210842 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0838 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 21 SAPA — Follows the Bureau for Information unrest situation report for the period 6 am November 20 to 6 am November 21:

"Three black persons opened fire on a security force patrol in Tantji (Grahamstown) yesterday. The patrol retailiated with birdshot and arrested one man. No injuries were reported.

"Several incidents of stone throwing at buses occurred in Soweto causing considerable damage. Isolated incidents of stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks on buses, private and delivery vehciles occurred elsewhere also causing considerable damage. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN on Goodwill Between Races

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 20 November says in a page 6 editorial that South Africa is a "land of conflicting viewpoints" but most people want "a peaceful solution to the country's problems." "There is still so much goodwill between the races, so much acceptance of each other, so great a belief that we can pull together for a new and peaceful society. This goodwill is found on the sport fields, in the workplace, in the world of entertainment, wherever, South Africans, whatever their colour, mix and work and play." With the economy recovering "the realisation that this is a great and wonderful land becomes paramount in the thoughts of most South Africans."

THE STAR: U.S. Facilitator of RSA Solution

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 20 November says that U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins "wishes the U.S. to be seen as a facilitator of a solution in South Africa." But "the way Congress conceives the U.S. role, relations have been placed on a more tense and emotion-plagued basis, which makes 'facilitating' far more difficult." The paper further says tht the South African Government has "committed itself to removing apartheid and should be sensitive to the fact that the world is not impressed with what has been done to carry out that commitment (a sentiment felt equally strongly at home). The U.S. Administration and Congress for their part must act with care to ensure their efforts as 'facilitator' do not cause further polarisation. U.S.-South African relations have entered a difficult phase. There is much potential for open, unproductive clashes. Perhaps we can be thankful for having a new U.S. ambassador so adroit at sidestepping confrontion."

No Clarity on Possible Election

A second editorial on the same page says that State President P.W. Botha "has resurrected the conjecture" of a possible election but has added "no clarity." "The prolonged uncertainty does a crisis-ridden country no good." "It is time the country had an election, and a date should be set as soon as possible. It should help cut down to size some of the right-wing spectres that haunt the NP [National Party]. Then, hopefully, the party can turn its thoughts to fundamental change."

BUSINESS DAY on Bank Rates

"The latest money supply figures are disturbing," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 20 November in a page 8 editorial. "Rather than money supply responding to an incipient economic recovery, October's figures continue to languish well below the 16 percent to 20 percent target set by the Reserve Bank. And these figures are now being used to suggest that a further cut in interest rates is imminent." "Banks have largely relied on the Reserve Bank to lead the way with cuts in Bank

rate, which lowered the rate of interest charged to banks at the discount window. However, with the money market shortage having shrunk practically to zero in recent months, this argument has ceased to hold water. Failing a round of heavy moral suasion by the Reserve Bank, the banks may just have to move first."

CAPE TIMES Approves BP Scheme

"The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Heunis, is absolutely right in asserting that BP's [British Petroleum] 100 million rand scheme to redevelop District Six as an open residential area and admit all races to some of the Peninsula's government schools is not within the terms of the law," says a page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 19 November. "But the fact that the scheme falls outside the scope of the law at present does not mean it is unworthy of consideration. Just the opposite. The law is the ass, not the attempt to create at least a pocket of non-racial urban renewal and some cheap but academically good mixed schooling." "Scrap residential and school apartheid, and there won't be a stupid law that forces this country to look such gift horses in the mouth."

Botha, Bishops Meeting Barren

A second editorial on the same page says the meeting between South African Catholic Bishops and members of President Botha's cabinet this week was "a barren encounter." The Botha government, "as blinkered as it is arrogant, sees fit to rebuke the bishops and to dismiss their plea for the abolition of the Group Areas and Land Acts, the Population Registration Act and the discriminatory tricameral constitution." "It is said that relations between the Botha government and the mainstream Christian churches should have reached such a low ebb. The fault lies with apartheid, as a cruel and dehumanizing ideology which the Botha government seems unable or unwilling to abandon."

SOWETAN on Possible PUTCO Staff Layoffs

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 20 November comments on possible layoffs of Public Utility Transport Corporation (PUTCO) staff as a result of the ongoing boycott of buses. SOWETAN says this "would seem to be insensitive" considering "many PUTCO workers have grimly held on to jobs which did not give them total security." "Instead of retrenching its workers, PUTCO should have continued to negotiate with black organisations that represent their communities." The paper believes that PUTCO's "long relationship with blacks and the type of commitment the company has shown to our welfare should have militated against them taking such a harsh decision aainst its workers."

'Focus' on Black Housing Crisis

On the same page Sam Mabe says in the "Focus" column: "Drastic action will have to be taken soon to save South Africa from an explosion that might be caused by the growing housing shortage in black townships." According to the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Jan Steyn, a year ago it was estimated that in Soweto there was an average of 14 people living in one house. Mabe says the situation "is probably worse today as has been demonstrated by the mushrooming of backyard shacks in most townships. This has created the sad situation of people welcoming moves to be housed in places like 'Mshenguville', a controversial squatter camp in Mofolo, Soweto" which houses "more than 1.000 shacks in an area of less than one square kilometer."

TRANSVALER: Hurley Unappreciative of Efforts

On page 14 of Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 19 November the paper says that the meeting between the Catholic bishops and the state president was the "ideal opportunity for the head of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, Denis Hurley, to "show appreciation for the government's determination to protect freedom of religion in the country." However, "it appears that the archbishop has nothing to be grateful for as regards the government handling of administration in the country." Hurley "creates the impression that he is more concerned about the disappointment of the UDF and the ANC." The paper finds this concern "strange, especially seen against the background of the archbishop's so-called concern with 'conflict, violence and bloodshed which engulfs the country."

BEELD: Election Favorable for NP

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 20 November says that political and economic factors should be favorable for the National Party (NP) if an election is held in April next year as is speculated. "There is already a dramatic change, in the attitude of voters toward the government, taking place." "One catalyst for this is the economy. The state president's recent economic conference has witnessed a realistic optimism and trust between politicians and entrepreneurs." The paper believes that the "general political climate" is also favorable for the government. "The government's handling of sanctions and the state of emergency removes a strong weapon from the hands of the right-wing groups."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Participation in Central Government

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 19 November says that the "interim government has since its inception done everything in its power to involve all parties in the process of constitutional development." "The peaceable parties have done all they could" but they cannot force leader of the Christian Democratic Action, Peter Kalangula, or SWAPO into a "central government and a Constitutional Council if they refuse to be there." The paper also says that "attempts have been made to make the Constitutional Council more embracing but one should bear in mind that at the moment it has reached its full scope."

ZAMBIA

PANA: 19,000 Mozambican Refugees Being Sheltered

MB201717 Dakar PANA in English 1531 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Chipata, (Zambia) 20 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — Mozambican refugees settled in camps at Chadiza, Katete, and Petauke are to be given hoes, seeds and inputs so that they can grow their own food and lessen dependence on food aid from the government and other humanitarian agencies. These farming requisites and tools will be supplied by the United Nations Commission for Refugees through the Red Cross.

Eastern Province member of the Central Committee (MCC), Chibesa Kankasa told ZANA in an interview here that the move

to give the refugees hoes, seeds and fertilizers followed a request by refugees themselves during her recent tour of the camps to make them self reliant in their food requirements. Kankasa said she had met the representative in Zambia for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees when she went to Lusaka recently who promised to supply the requisites and tools to the Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Province.

The MCC said that during her tour of the various camps situated in the three districts, she observed that most of the refugees had no immediate plans to return to their country. She said many relived bitter and untold suffering going on in that country and expressed willingness to stay in Zambia as long as the civil war between the National Resistance Movement (MNR) and government forces continued.

The MCC also said more refugees from Mozambique were pouring into the province through border districts with that country. She said there were well over 19,000 Mozambican refugees now in the Eastern Province.

Kankasa urged Zambians on the border with Mozambique not to lose heart but continue giving their displaced brothers and sisters material and moral support. She said as a humanistic country, Zambia has to continue giving all the assistance she can to Mozambican and other refugees fleeing into the country for shelter.

Problems Reported With UNITA 'Infiltration'

MB202023 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[text] Northwestern Province Member of the Central Committee Comrade Ludwig Sondashi said in Solwezi today that people living near the border with Angola are experiencing a lot of problems due to infiltration by UNITA insurgents. Cormade Sondashi said this when U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Paul Hare called on him at his office. He informed the American envoy that UNITA rebels were abducting Zambians living near the border. Comrade Sondashi told Mr Hare that he would see for himself the problems which people living near the border were facing when he visits the area during a tour of districts in the province.

Kaunda Asks Vigilance, Cooperation Against RSA

MB201733 Dakar PANA in English 1614 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Livingstone (Zambia), 20 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda today (?urged) Zambian Defence forces to continue to exercise maximum vigilance if they were to successfully contain hostile manoeuvres from racist South Africa. Kaunda said the defence forces personnel should closely follow the unfolding political events in the sub-region and understand their serious implications.

Speaking at the commissioning and wings parade of Zambia airforce cadet officers at the Livingstone bases, Kaunda also called on African leaders to abide by their decisions taken at the Organisation of African Unity summit in July this year. He said this meant a lot of sacrifice from most countries of the continent, especially for those in the Frontline States, but it is wrong morally and politically for us to demand sacrifices on the part of other people while we on this continent continue to shout empty slogans.

The president also called on Britain, West Germany and France to stop standing in the way of the European Economic Community (EEC) which was imposing meaningful sanctions against the racist regime.

He called on the Zambian businessmen to change their attitude towards trade with racist South Africa. There is not much time left before the explosion takes place within South Africa. When that comes, and it is already showing signs of Starting in earnest, there will be no way that you will be able to get supplies from South Africa. In the interest of your own business, I say change your [words indistinct] We have warned you enough, Kaunda said.

He said the oppressed people of South Africa are saying enough is enough, adding that the progressive world should support them in this as a matter of principle.

The Namibians want their independence, they want this as [words indistinct] in the United Nations Resolution 435 of 1978. Do not stand in their way. It is evil to do so, Kaunda said.

He advised the racist South African President Pieter Botha that the ingredients for the current problems in South Africa have their roots and base, not in the Frontline States, but within South Africa itself. The obnoxious system of apartheid is itself the root cause of the problem from which other problems emanate, he added. Apartheid is a crime against humanity. Apartheid is state terrorism. It cannot be reformed. It must be abolished, the president emphasised.

On the economic situation in the country, Kaunda said the party and its government was determined to reorganise the country's economy. This means reorganising our agricultural industry, and this is exactly what we are doing — giving agriculture a new base, he said. He stressed the need for the entire nation to work hard, saying everybody must put in an honest day's work, otherwise we have to make do with the little available resources.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Expresses Confidence inInvestigative Body

MB201706 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the government has full confidence in the committee of inquiry into parastatals which is chaired by Mr Justice George Smith.

In a statement in parliament today, Comrade Mugabe said the committee producted an excellent report on Air Zimbabwe in a very short space of time. He said early opinion of the integrity of the committee or of its individual members or any suggestion that the committee should be disbanded was dismissed with the contempt it deserved.

Comrade Mugabe later issued a statement that the greatly [word indistinct] Committee recommendations on Air Zimbabwe deserve support and deserve to be implemented as a matter of urgency.

The recommendations relate to such issues as the composition and appointment of the board of Air Zimbabwe Corporation and the need for the board to exercise its mandate, scrupulously in a c c o r d a n c e with the Air Zimbabwe Corporation Act. The recommendations also relate to the need for board and the airline's management headed by the general manager to act in harmony in the interests of the viability and proper running of the (?sales) of the airline, the need for the streamlining of the whole management and administrative structure of the airline, and the need for efficient overall management of finances and of the operations of Air Zimbabwe.

In his statement to parliament the prime minister said the government will insist that Zimbabwe's parastatals should be managed efficiently and honestly and with commitment to serving the public well.